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ADMINISTRATION STILL HOPES TO KILL OFF SALT II

PM181526 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 18 Jun 85 First Edition p 5

[TASS report under the general heading "Attack on Treaty"]

[Text] Washington, 17 Jun -- The U.S. Administration has not given up the idea of killing off the SALT II treaty in order to give itself an entirely free hand for further cranking up the arms race. This is the conclusion of a WASHINGTON POST article analyzing the distribution of forces in the administration regarding the agreement.

According to the aforesaid information there is no influential member of the U.S. leadership who would favor firm observance of the treaty commitments. A particularly fierce attack on the treaty is being conducted by Defense Secretary C. Weinberger, his deputy F. Ikle, and assistant R. Perle. They are vigorously supported by U.S. Attorney General E. Meese, representing the "legal basis" for rejecting the treaty, and CIA director W. Casey. They are also actively supported by K. Adelman, director of the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency. He, the newspaper notes, not only opposes the establishment of arms control but also criticizes all existing agreements in this sphere.

However, the administration has to cover up its true intentions since it has been forced to take account of feelings in the United States itself and among U.S. allies in NATO and worldwide. As an example, the newspaper cites in particular the adoption by the Senate of a resolution calling on the administration to observe the provisions of SALT II and the stance assumed by the U.S. NATO allies. The latter, as the influential U.S. weekly U.S. NEWS AND WORLD REPORT attests, are so alarmed at Washington's negative attitude to SALT II that U.S. Secretary of State G. Shultz, during his stay in Portugal at the session of the NATO Council at foreign minister level, had to cable Reagan about it three times.

Currently, the White House and the Pentagon are continuing to try to fully implement the program for the creation and deployment of MX strategic nuclear missiles. In an ABC TV interview C. Weinberger stated that Congress must review its decision and sanction the funds requested by the administration for building 100 MX missiles. He hinted that the restoration of the MX program to its former scale would be just one of a whole series of "recommendations" for building up U.S. strategic potential, which the Pentagon is to present to Reagan by this November. As an administration spokesman pointed out, the presentation of the new report for presidential examination is timed to coincide with the start of the fiscal 1987 "budget cycle," when the administration will launch its latest campaign to wheedle out of Congress the funds for accelerating the arms race.

Zholkver on U.S. 'Crawling Out'

LD182013 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 18 Jun 85

[Text] Six years ago, on 18 June 1979, the Soviet-U.S. treaty on limiting strategic arms was signed in Vienna. Over to Aleksandr Zholkver, our political observer:

I had the opportunity of visiting the Austrian capital during those days in June. I recall the satisfaction with which journalists from all over the world assembled in the press center at the Hofburg Palace in Vienna and received the news that the treaty had been signed. True, I cannot help recalling that some of my American colleagues warned agianst excessive optimism.

They pointed to reports which had already begun to appear at that time concerning Pentagon orders for new nuclear missiles. The name of these missiles -- Pershings -- appeared in the U.S. press for the first time in those days. American observers, commenting on these reports, emphasized that since orders for these missiles had already been placed, it would be difficult to withdraw them: U.S. firms would show no inclination to give up profitable orders even if the already signed treaty had to be torn to shreds.

Unfortunately, life showed how right they were. The production of Pershings and their deployment in Western Europe continued. There they became strategic arms for the United States. As for the SALT II treaty, it remained unratified by the U.S. Senate, since an influential lobby representing the interests of military concerns has always existed and continues to exist in the Senate.

Following the replacement of the Carter government by the Reagan administration, known for its particularly close ties with the leading California concerns specializing in military business and, above all, in aerospace business, the influence that military monopolies had in Washington grew even more. Suffice it to say that during the first 4 years of Reagan's presidency, U.S. military spending reached a record level, going over the trillion dollar mark. The SALT treaty became a stumbling block for the military concerns. It is after that, in particular, that Washington began to steer a course aimed at commencing a new round of the arms race, but this time it was the space arms race.

However, broad circles of the world public, including the U.S. public itself, began and continue to demand, with ever greater insistence, that the treaty should be observed, regarding it as an obstacle along the path that leads to the unleashing of an even more frenzied arms race.

As a result, by the sixth anniversary of the treaty, Washington is in a situation which THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR characterized as follows: President Reagan would be happy to kill the treaty, but he cannot afford to do so. So now Washington has embarked upon a path of gradually crawling out of the treaty, throwing out the restrictions provided for in the treaty one by one.

However, the Soviet Union has warned that it will draw appropriate conclusions from all this, conclusions dictated by the interests of its security and the security of its allies.

USSR EXPERT: IMPENETRABLE SHIELD NOT POSSIBLE

LD180833 Moscow TASS in English 0741 GMT 18 Jun 85

[Text] Moscow June 18 TASS -- Stanislav Rodionov, expert of the Soviet Scientists' Committee for Peace and Against Nuclear Threat, speaking in a TASS interview, said it was scientifically and technically impossible to create an impenetrable "anti-missile shield". Stanislav Rodionov heads the division of the Space Research Institute, dealing with scientific and technical aspects of the problem of disarmament and arms control, the USSR Academy of Sciences.

"Soviet scientists, like many of our American colleagues," he said, "have come to the conclusion that the assertions of the leaders of the U.S. Administration that space-based 'defensive' weapons can protect the overwhelming majority of the country's population, hold no water." A far more effective protection against the nuclear threat would be an obligation by all nuclear states not to make first use of nuclear weapons, as has already been done by the Soviet Union, Rodionov said.

In the opinion of the Soviet expert the establishment of a space-based anti-missile system, even one with limited possibilities, tasks and scale, would undermine the Soviet-American Treaty of 1972 on the Limitation of Anti-Missile Defence Systems, a treaty which is playing an important stabilising role in the present complicated international situation. The preservation and faithful observance of this treaty is a gurantee of successful advance toward accords on nuclear and space armaments in Geneva.

The enormous funds planned by Washington for the preparation of "star wars" could be used with incomparably greater benefit for mankind, Stanislav Rodionov said in conclusion. They would help solve such important problems as the search for new sources of energy, environmental protection, combatting hunger and disease from which millions of people are suffering to this day.

U.S., USSR VIEWS ON NUCLEAR WEAPONS TESTS COMPARED

PM190850 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 18 Jun 85 First Edition p 5

[Nikolay Kurdyumov "Commentator's Column": "What 'Restraint'?"]

[Text] The U.S. Department of Energy recently held the latest underground tests of two nuclear devices in Nevada. The direct link between improving nuclear charges and cranking up the machinery of the arms race is obvious. That is why the echo of the explosions in Nevada again recalled the persistent need for a rapid resolution of the problem of a total ban on nuclear weapons tests. It is hardly necessary to prove that this measure would be an effective obstacle to the creation of increasingly destructive types of weapons and, consequently, to raising to a qualitatively new level the race in means of mass destruction. In this regard the growing support that the idea for a total ban on nuclear tests is receiving worldwide, including in the United States, is no surprise.

As the Democrat Representative P. Schroeder of Colorado recently reported at a press conference, she submitted a resolution calling on the U.S. President to introduce a moratorium on all nuclear weapons tests without exception for examination by the House of Representatives. This proposal was approved by over 150 influential public groups in the country. The resolution of the House Foreign Affairs Committee calling on the administration to embark on talks with the USSR on concluding a treaty on the complete and total prohibition of nuclear weapons tests was also a graphic reflection of the mood of many Americans. A similar draft law was adopted by the Senate last year.

As for the Soviet Union, its stance on the question of tests is well known. The USSR favors the immediate resumption of the trilateral Soviet-U.S.-British talks on the complete prohibition of nuclear weapons tests, which were broken off by the United States in 1980. It also favors the declaration by all states with nuclear weapons of moratoriums on nuclear explosions with effect from an agreed date and continuing through the conclusion of a treaty.

However, official Washington is avoiding reaching agreement on this point in every possible way, hypocritically referring to the "impossibility" of verification, and so forth. These reservations clearly demonstrate the stubborn U.S. reluctance to give up testing new nuclear charges.

The administration's stance shows for the umpteenth time that the widely publicized declarations of its desire to promote an "atmosphere of mutual restraint" have nothing in common with Washington's real intentions and actions. The very same course of undermining and sidestepping the system of restrictions in the arms sphere, a course of further building up strategic nuclear forces, is obvious.

NO NEW MX MISSILES TO BE BUILT IN 1986

LD190644 Moscow TASS in English 0620 GMT 19 Jun 85

[Text] Washington June 19 TASS -- The House of Representatives of the U.S. Congress voted substantial cuts in the programme for the development and deployment of MX strategic first-strike nuclear missiles.

The amendment approved by the congressmen envisions the deployment of 40 MX missiles instead of 100, as was initially planned by the White House and the Pentagon. Under the amendment, UPI reports, no missiles will be built in fiscal 1986. However, reflecting the ambiguity of its position, the House rejected an amendment envisioning the abrogation of the MX programme.

Meanwhile, President Reagan stated yesterday that the MX missile was needed by the United States. Addressing a press conference at the White House, he urged the continuation of the strategic modernisation programme aimed at achieving military superiority over the Soviet Union. The development and deployment of MX missiles, each carrying 10 nuclear warheads, is a major component of the modernisation programme.

USSR FORCED TO RESPOND TO U.S. SLCM DEPLOYMENT

LD182349 Moscow World Service in English 2010 GMT 18 Jun 85

[Text] The Stockholm International Peace Research Institute has published another annual report which, among other things, considers factors that destabilize the international situation. Here is a commentary contribution by Viktor Olin:

One such factor named in the report is the sea-launched cruise missile, one of the latest types of nuclear weapons. The report says that the arrival of the missiles last year led to more difficulties in controlling arms and increasing the risk of a nuclear war. Commenting on the report, the director of the institute, Frank (?Blackby), named the reasons why sea-launched cruise missiles are so destabilizing: Sea-launched cruise missiles are deployed at advance combat stations and they can suddenly attack their targets.

The arrival of the missiles has considerably increased the number of launch platforms, and since the missiles are very accurate, the temptation to use them in a first nuclear strike may very well be too strong. The decision to launch such missiles is within the competence of the chief commanding officer on the ship where they are deployed, and that greatly increases the risk of a nuclear war breaking out as a result of an accident or a human error. The report of the Stockholm Peace Research Institute says that by the year 2000 the United States will have deployed over 2,500 platforms for launching missiles from surface ships and submarines.

The report confirms that the Soviet Union was forced to take measures in response to the added threat to its security posed by American sea-launched cruise missiles. The USSR took those measures after the United States had begun deploying them.

The pattern characteristic for the entire postwar period was repeated once again as this country had to catch up with the United States and neutralize Washington's moves aimed at acquiring military strategic superiority. That process began back in 1946 when the United States interfered with the adoption by the United Nations of the Soviet proposal for an international convention banning the production and use of nuclear weapons forever.

The United States rejected that proposal because it hoped that its nuclear monopoly will remain there for good. As a result the Soviet Union was forced to develop nuclear weapons of its own, which it did, in the late 40's. There are over 50 million nuclear warheads in the world today and that number keeps growing.

The United States has always been the one that initiated the manufacture and deployment of the most advanced and destabilizing types of weapons, forcing the Soviet Union to take action in response. The same pattern was followed in the case of strategic bombers, intercontinental ballistic missiles, independently targetted warheads, submarines with nuclear missiles on board, and other weapons. The deployment of sea-launched cruise missiles merely confirms the trend. That trend can only be reversed if resolute action is taken to freeze the nuclear arsenals and renounce the development of the most sophisticated weapons, including weapons in space, as the Soviet Union has been proposing all the time.

CANADIAN SCIENTISTS REFUSE TO CONDUCT SDI RESEARCH

LD190715 Moscow TASS in English 0621 GMT 19 Jun 85

[Text] Ottawa June 19 TASS -- More than 700 Canadian scientists and technical specialists in twenty universities of the country have declared against Reagan's programme of preparation for "star wars" and against Canada's participation in it.

They have put their signatures to a statement which says, in particular, that the "star wars" programme signifies a serious escalation of the arms race and destabilises the brittle as it is balance of nuclear forces in the world. Those who signed the statement urged the Canadian Government to turn down Washington's invitation to participate in the programme which is aimed at creating attack space systems. They also warned that they would refuse to conduct any research whatsoever if Ottawa decides to participate in the space militarisation programme.

The statement has been sent to the country's prime minister.

OTTAWA CONFERENCE ENDS; NATO STAND CRITICIZED

LD181445 Moscow TASS in English 1430 GMT 18 Jun 85

[Text] Ottawa June 18 TASS -- TASS correspondent Artem Melikyan reports: A meeting of human rights experts has closed here. It was convened in keeping with a decision of the Madrid meeting of the participating states in the Conference on European Security and Cooperation.

The meeting has adopted no concluding document as a result of the obstructionist stand of the NATO countries with the USA at their head, which wished to substitute demagogic rhetoric for a serious discussion of topical issues in the field of observance of human rights and basic freedoms.

The socialist states tabled a number of concrete initiatives calling on the Western countries to take effective measures to put an end to unemployment, which is incompatible with human dignity, eliminate such disgraceful phenomena as existence of half-starvation, discrimination of women and racism. It was also proposed that all the participating countries ensure free medical aid and education, including higher education. Yet all these and other important initiatives, which are mirrored in the draft concluding document tabled by a group of the socialist states, have been rejected by the West.

The NATO countries have failed to respond to the call to declare in support of the main human right, that to live in peace and freedom, without the nuclear weapons race and fear of a nuclear catastrophe. It is noteworthy that the USA and its allies have been condemned by a number of Canada's public organizations for disregarding the problems of war and peace, questions concerning the socio-economic rights of the working people, and for striving to turn the meeting into a propaganda show.

SOCIALIST INTERNATIONAL BUREAU MEETING REPORTED

LD181802 Moscow TASS in English 1715 GMT 18 Jun 85

[Text] Bummersvik June 18 TASS -- TASS correspondents Nikolay Vukolov, Aleksandr Yevdokimov and Aleksandr Stepanenko report: A meeting of the Bureau of the Socialist International opened at this locality not far from Stockholm today. Taking part in the meeting are some 30 delegations of social democratic and socialist parties of the world. Representatives of a number of international social democratic organizations were also invited.

Olof Palme, chairman of Sweden's Social Democratic Labour Party, who spoke at the opening of the meeting pointed out that questions of the struggle for peace and the curbing of the arms race are among the most important aspects of the activity of the Socialist International. It assumes special importance now that huge stockpiles of armaments, above all nuclear arms, threaten civilization with destruction. The doctrine of "nuclear deterrence" cannot serve as a guarantee of security. The process of international disarmament under which not one of the sides gets advantages, and equal security is ensured for everybody is the sole alternative to the heightening threat of nuclear war, Olof Palme stressed.

An alarming situation has developed in the world as a result of the arms race, president of the Socialist International Willy Brandt said in his opening speech. Touching upon the Soviet-U.S. talks in Geneva on space and nuclear arms he spoke critically of the United States plans of the militarization of outer space.

The "Strategic Defence Initiative" of the U.S. Administration, the president of the Socialist International said, "complicates not only the course of the talks but also the European debate on security questions". The speaker pointed out that a special conference of the Socialist International which is planned to be held in Vienna next October will be devoted to the questions of disarmament. Willy Brandt pointed to the interconnection of the questions of disarmament with complex problems of world economy which are also on the agenda of the present meeting. Much attention will be paid at the meeting to the situation in the Middle East and southern Africa, to a crisis situation which shaped in Central America.

UN REVIEWS NEW ORDER IN INTERNATIONAL MASS MEDIA

LD180836 Moscow TASS in English 0731 GMT 18 Jun 85

[Text] New York June 18 TASS -- Questions of raising the efficiency of the mass media in promoting peace and mutual understanding among nations and the task of eliminating the dependence of the developing countries in information and communications are central issues on the agenda of a regular session of the U.N. Committee on Information, which has opened here. Following resolutions of the 39th session of the U.N. General Assembly, the committee will review practical ways to accomplish the goal, formulated by the international community, of establishing a new, fairer international order in that most important field so as to strengthen peace and security and to further disarmament, and also to enable everyone effectively to participate in political, economic, social and cultural activities.

The accomplishment of that goal is complicated by the "crusade" launched by Western countries, primarily the USA, against the very idea of a new order in information and communications. Waving the "freedom of speech" banner, the Western mass media controlled by big business and numerous subversive radio stations directed by secret services are carrying on sacrilegious propaganda of war and the arms race, breeding hatred and enmity among nations and engineering acts of ideological subversion against sovereign states, grossly intervening in their internal affairs.

SPECIAL SESSION OF UN COUNCIL FOR NAMIBIA HELD

LD180831 Moscow TASS in English 0613 GMT 18 Jun 85

[Text] New York June 18 TASS -- The problem of Namibia, the freedom of which is trampled by the South African racists with direct support from Western countries, primarily the USA, is in the focus of attention of the world community. A special session of the U.N. Council for Namibia took place at the U.N. Headquarters and participants in it characterised the racists' unlawful manoeuvre in establishing an "interim government" in Windhoek as Pretoria's cynical attempt to circumvent U.N. resolutions and perpetuate Namibia's colonial status. Sam Nujoma, president of the South West Africa People's Organisation (SWAPO), noted that the "puppet circus" staged by Pretoria was accompanied by "the excessive show of force, intimidation and repression". The racists' purpose is to suppress the growing resistance of the Namibian people to the invaders and local quislings.

Discussions of the situation in Namibia at the Security Council have entered their second week. Zimbabwe's permanent representative to the United Nations, Mudenge, stated that the repressions of the South African enslavers had toughened particularly since the U.S. Administration had initiated its policy of "constructive engagement" with Pretoria. Delegates of Czechoslovakia, Argentina, Iran, Trinidad and Tobago, Hungary, Lesotho and other countries demanded that the Security Council take resolute measures against the racists and their Western partners.

REAGAN SILENT ON POSSIBLE ACTIONS IN MEDITERRANEAN

LD190924 Moscow World Service in English 0700 GMT 19 Jun 85

[Text] United States Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger has told Pentagon officials not to say anything to newsmen about the movement of American units and warships in the Mediterranean. This is connected with the considerably increased military activity of the United States in the region. The pretext for that is the incident with the hijacked American airliner which is now in Beirut. It was reported earlier that the American aircraft carrier Nimitz and destroyer Kidd are near the coast of Lebanon, and a helicopter carrier and two landing craft with 1,800 Marines on board are heading to the area from Gibralter. At a news conference in Washington President Reagan refused to answer questions about possible United States actions in the present situation.

HIJACKING PRETEXT FOR STRATEGIC NAVAL BUILDUP

LD181700 Moscow TASS in English 1645 GMT 18 Jun 85

[Text] Moscow June 18 TASS -- TASS political news analyst Leonid Ponomarev writes:

A group of U.S. naval ships has been massed off Lebanon's shores, the ABC television company said. Another several ships, including landing ships from among the U.S. Sixth Fleet, are heading for the East Mediterranean. According to a correspondent of the television company, representatives of the U.S. Navy confirmed that a seaborne landing force may be used for establishing control over the coast (of Lebanon) in the eventuality of a military operation. This operation may be carried out by the elite "commandos" group known under the name of Delta Force. The operation is secret and the Pentagon does not report either the strength of the strike force, or the place where the contingent may be deployed.

The White House uses as a pretext for sending its naval ships to Lebanon's shores the hijacking of an American airliner with American passengers on board by a group of armed persons last Friday. The airliner is now in Beirut airport. At the same time, according to a report in the newspaper NEW YORK TIMES, officials of the Reagan administration claim that the dispatch of the U.S. naval ships to Lebanon's shores does not reflect a decision to attempt a rescue operation, or retaliatory military operations. In so doing, they do not specify against whom a retaliatory combat operation could be directed.

One cannot help asking why Washington is again brandishing the stick off Lebanon's coast. The London DAILY TELEGRAPH points out that this step means at least a demonstration of force. Is it a demonstration in front of a group of persons, who hijacked the airliner? But it is not just a group of naval ships, but a strike aircraft carrying force with nuclear-powered aircraft carrier Nimitz at its head that has been sent to the shores of Lebanon. Moreover, Israeli naval boats are incessantly flying off the shores of Lebanon. According to Lebanese press reports, the Israeli Air Force is controlling the air space from Lebanon to Egypt. The point at issue is, consequently, a joint U.S.-Israel large-scale operation, which is more likely in the nature of an impending invasion operation, or of a cover for some hostile actions in the region.

Fresh in the memory of the Lebanese and, for that matter, of the entire world public, are the events when the U.S. Marines landed in Beirut, and the battleship New Jersey, which approached that area, shelled from its heavy artillery peaceful Lebanese villages.

Apart from that, representatives of the Reagan administration kept threatening to take revenge for the explosion in the American barracks in Beirut in October 1983, as a result of which around 200 American soldiers were killed.

Some Western observers do not exclude "a repetition of the Iranian operation of 1979" when, acting under the pretext of freeing the hostages of the American Embassy in Tehran, Washington planned a direct invasion of Iran aimed at regaining its positions lost there. Facts show that the current Washington administration is again using the sharpened situation around Lebanon with its strategic aims. The demonstration of U.S. force in that region has a definite address: The Arab countries which do not wish to bow to Washington's diktat and demand that all Arabs lands captured by Israel be liberated and lasting peace in the region be resotred.

The U.S. aircraft carrier task force, which again appeared there, undoubtedly, introduces a new destabilizing element into the already tense and dangerous situation.

U.S. 'DELIBERATELY WHIPPING UP TENSION' NEAR BEIRUT

LD181909 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1445 GMT 18 Jun 85

[From "The World Today" program presented by Vsevolod Shishkovskiy]

[Text] Using the incident of the hijacked airliner Boeing 727 the United States is concentrating armed forces in the Middle East region and is deliberately whipping up tension there. An ABC television correspondent reports that the U.S. Navy atomic aircraft-carrier Nimitz and the guided missile destroyer Kidd have taken up positions off the Lebanese coast. The latter has come so close to Beirut that it can be seen from the watchtower in the capital's port.

What we have is a demonstration of military and aerial force of the U.S. 6th Fleet, whose ships, in the opinion of experts, may serve as a base for an operation to rescue the hostages. During the armed intervention in Lebanon during the period of the Israeli aggression against that Arab country, ships of the U.S. 6th Fleet, as you know, repeatedly subjected Lebanese towns and villages to barbarous shelling. As a result, there were many civilian casualties.

As the Japanese television company NHK has stated, international observers do not rule out the possibility that Washington is ready to use force to rescue the hostages. The television company stresses that the dimensions of the incident certainly do not justify the scale of military preparations by the United States off Lebanon.

Landing carft of the U.S. Navy are also moving from the area of Gibraltar towards the coast of Lebanon with about 2,000 Marines. As was confirmed by representatives of the Navy, the naval landing group may be used to establish control of the Lebanese coast in the event of a military operation.

According to some data, to mount such an operation the crack team of commandos called Delta Force will be brought in. Since such an operation would be of a secret nature the Pentagon is not reporting the strength of the Delta team or where the detachment is now or may be deployed.

Meanwhile, the American airliner remains at Beirut airport. There are contradictory reports of the location of the hostages.

U.S.-USSR AGRICULTURAL COOPERATION PROTOCOL SIGNED

LD182306 Moscow TASS in English 2015 GMT 18 Jun 85

[Text] Moscow June 18 TASS -- The seventh session of the Soviet-American mixed commission on cooperation in agriculture has closed here today. The delegations led by Vladimir Kozlov, USSR deputy minister of agriculture, and Daniel Amstutz, U.S. undersecretary of agriculture, discussed a wide range of issues of mutual interest. Trends of cooperation in the field of agriculture for 1985-1986 have been outlined. A protocol on the results of work of the session has been signed.

The USSR and the USA have resumed cooperation in the field of agriculture after a break, which took place not through the fault of the Soviet side, Vladimir Kozlov pointed out in signing the protocol. Soviet and American organizations will carry out joint research in 20 important subjects connected, in particular with problems of soil cultivation, complex utilisation of mineral fertilisers, biological plant protection methods, in vitro fertilization, the use of electronic computers. Such a form of cooperation as an exchange of delegations of young specialists will be further developed. They will study the scientific and production experience accumulated in the USSR and the USA both at educational establishments and directly on farms.

The cooperation of our countries will allow for a fuller use of the achievements of progress of science and technology in agriculture, which is an important branch of the economy of the Soviet Union and the United States, a TASS correspondent was told by Daniel Amstutz. The concluding protocol of the session covers a wide range of problems which will be resolved by joint efforts and provide an opportunity for broadening contacts beneficial for both sides.

REAGAN-BOURGUIBA MEETING, TALKS REPORTED

LD190911 Moscow TASS in English 0631 GMT 19 Jun 85

[Text] Washington June 19 TASS -- President Reagan has talks in the White House with visiting Tunisian President Habib Bourguiba. The sides, according to spokesmen for the administration, discussed the situation in the Middle East and in the north of Africa, and also bilateral relations.

Though Washington's officials tried in every way to emphasise the "proximity" of the positions of the USA and Tunisia on settlement in the Middle East, statements by Habib Bourguiba himself indicate that he is far from blindly supporting President Reagan's "Middle East initiative," aimed at consolidating the results of Israeli expansion in the region. Speaking at the official ceremony after the White House talks, the Tunisian president strongly urged Israel to pursue a realistic policy of peace towards its Arab neighbours. At the same time he pointed to the need to achieve a fair and lasting peace in the region in strict accordance with United Nations resolutions.

REAGAN HOLDS CLOSED MEETING ON CHEMICAL WEAPONS

LD182023 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0250 GMT 18 Jun 85

[Text] Washington, 18 Jun (TASS) -- President Reagan has held a closed meeting in the White House with members of the presidential chemical weapons committee, and also with a group of legislators who support stepping up Washington's preparations for the waging of chemical and bacteriological warfare.

The details of the meeting have not been reported. However, the White House has not tried to hide the fact that the main subject of the meeting was the question of how to push through Congress as quickly as possible a request for allocations of at least $1.5 billion in the next fiscal year to build up the U.S. chemical warfare potential.

U.S. DISREGARDS GENEVA CHEMICAL WEAPONS PROTOCOL

LD171856 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1230 GMT 17 Jun 85

[Excerpts] The protocol banning the use of chemical and bacteriological weapons was signed in Geneva on 17 June 1925. About 100 countries acceded to it and the USSR was among the first. However, there was no signature by a U.S. representative on this document. Washington acceded to the protocol only in 1975, after it had committed its monstrous crimes in Indochina. As a result of the wide-scale chemical warfare unleashed by the U.S. leaders against the Vietnamese patriots about 2 million inhabitants of the region fell victim.

The United States has played and still plays a very important role in the development and preparation of chemical warfare. In acceding to the Geneva protocol, it seems that Congress formally forbade any future allocations for the production of chemical weapons. But how does Washington implement the Geneva protocol in reality? President Reagan has stated that stepping up the U.S. chemical arsenals is necessary in the national interests and in May 1982 Congress approved a program for U.S. chemical rearmament. The 5-year program will cost $10 billion and the number of munitions will rise to 5 million.

The White House tries to justify its increase in chemical weapons arsenals by slander against the USSR and by referring to the military threat from Moscow. However, in reality this course is linked with the strategic plans of the U.S. leaders which are based on a simple principle: Chemical weapons are relatively cheap while their lethal power can be fully comparable with nuclear weapons.

What U.S. national interests demand new doses of toxic substances? If one looks at the map of the world, then the silent killers manufactured in the United States have appeared in Vietnam, El Salvador, Nicaragua, Grenada, and Afghanistan. These names include all the hot spots of the globe where U.S. imperialism is conducting a course of terror in interstate relations and is striving to suppress the national liberation movement.

RADIOS LIBERTY, FREE EUROPE RUN REAGAN INTERVIEW

PM170817 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 17 Jun 85 First Edition p 5

["Hostile Rhetoric"]

[Text] Washington, 16 June -- President Reagan has made another personal contribution to the psychological war being waged by the United States in the international ether against the socialist world. The subversive Radio Liberty and Radio Free Europe stations (RL and RFE) created and supervised by the CIA yesterday broadcast an interview which the American President gave to them.

For instance, Reagan called on the peoples of the USSR and other socialist countries to "resist" the system instituted by them; in other words he crudely interfered in the affairs of sovereign states and peoples.

With an unceremoniousness impermissible in a leader of a country that has signed the Final Act of the European Conference on Security and Cooperation, the President demanded a review of the postwar realities of Europe, calling the present political set-up on the continent "artificial." He voiced solidarity with counterrevolutionary elements in Poland which are doing everything to try to disrupt normal life in that country, and also solidarity with antistate elements in other socialist states. At the same time the U.S. President once again held forth, with absolutely no proof, on the allegedly "aggressive" character of Soviet foreign policy.

FIRST B-1 BOMBER SLATED FOR OPERATION LATE JUNE

LD182039 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0259 GMT 18 Jun 85

[Text] Washington, 18 Jun (TASS) -- The first new-generation B-1 strategic bomber will go into operation several months earlier than planned, at the end of June this year, the Pentagon has reported. Training flights on this bomber, which will be deployed at Dyess Air Force Base in Texas, will start in mid-July.

The deployment of the B-1 bombers is one of the key elements in the program of strategic nuclear modernization being carried out by the United States. Within the framework of this program, aimed at achieving military superiority, it is planned to build and deploy 100 such bombers, costing a total of $20.5 billion.

PRAVDA REPORTS TWO NUCLEAR TESTS IN NEVADA

PM171314 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 15 Jun 85 First Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Two Explosions at the Test Range"]

[Text] San Francisco, 14 Jun -- The United States has conducted an undergound test of two nuclear devices at a Nevada test range. According to a UPI report, both tests are linked with the program for developing new types of nuclear weapons. A spokesman for the U.S. Department of Energy stated that the power of the explosions was between 20 and 150 kilotons and up to 20 kilotons respectively.

The United States has announced the detonation of 7 nuclear devices since the start of this year and there have been 637 such explosions at the Nevada test range since 1951, when the United States embarked on the implementation of an extensive program to build up its nuclear potential.

TASS REPORTS U.S. ICBM TESTS IN MARSHAL ISLANDS

LD171401 Moscow TASS in English 1152 GMT 17 Jun 85

[Text] New York June 17 TASS -- On Sunday, the United States conducted new trials of the intercontinental ballistic missile Minuteman-3 capable of carrying nuclear warheads. The UPI news agency quotes a spokesman for the U.S. Airforce as saying that two missiles were launched from the Vandenberg Air Force Base (California) into the area of Kwajalein atoll, which is part of the Marshall Islands in Micronesia.

SPAIN: PONOMAREV ON ARMS CONTROL, NEGOTIATIONS

LD181952 Moscow TASS in English 1937 GMT 18 Jun 85

[Text] Madrid, June 18 TASS -- A delegation of the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R. led by Boris Ponomarev, chairman of the Foreign Relations Commission of the Soviet of Nationalities, an alternate member of the Politbureau of the Central Committee of the CPSU and secretary of the Central Committee of the CPSU, had a meeting with members of the foreign relations commissions of the Senate and the Congress of Deputies of Spain's Cortes Generales (Parliament). They discussed in detail the state of and prospects for the development of Soviet-Spanish relations, and the situation in the world.

Boris Ponomarev pointed out that the recent exchange of views had shown that Spain and the USSR have a good deal in common in their stand on a number of topical issues of the present-day situation in the world. We mean the prevention of the militarisation of outer space, return to the policy of detente in Europe and outside it, the situation in Central America and in the Middle East. The Soviet Union is ready to broaden the practices of political consultations, to search for a common languare with Spain on fundamental international issues.

The Soviet Union appreciates the decision of the Spanish Government to preserve Spain's status as a country free from nuclear weapons. The USSR said that it would never use nuclear weapons against the states which renounce the production and acquistion of nuclear weapons and do not have them on their territory, is ready to conclude special agreements on that score with any of the non-nuclear states. This, certainly, applies to Spain as well.

The Soviet Union sincerely welcomes the intensification of Soviet Spanish interparlia mentaries. The first ever official visit of a delegation of the USSR Supreme Soviet to Spain is a certain milestone on the way of broadening Soviet-Spanish relations.

The Soviet Union is for a broadening of trade and economic ties with Spain. Albeit over the period from 1973 to 1984, the volume of Soviet-Spanish trade grew almost 16 times over, there are yet quite considerable reserves in that field. The implementation of the intergovernmental agreement on the development of industrial and economic cooperation for a term of ten years can contribute to a growth of mutual trade turnover, to lending it a large-scale and long-term character.

Then Boris Ponomarev stressed that in the focus of attention of the USSR's international activities are efforts for the total elimination of the threat of nuclear war, for putting an end to the arms race on earth and preventing it from being spread to outer space, for totally scrapping and banning nuclear weapons forever. In a situation, he said, when the most terrible threat ever is hanging over mankind, the sole sensible way out of it is agreement of the confronting forces, an agreement on a clear-cut and equitable basis, without attempts at "outdoing" the opposite side and dictating one's own terms to it.

The message of the Central Committee of the CPSU, the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R., and the Council of Ministers of the U.S.S.R. "to peoples, parliaments and governments of all countries" on the occasion of the 40th anniversary of the end of the Second World War, Boris Ponomarev said, expresses the Soviet Union's readiness to come to terms with other nuclear powers on imparting an obligatory character to certain norms to which relations between them would be subordinated. Our country has put forward a whole complex of proposals aimed at curbing the nuclear arms race.

In the Geneva negotiations the Soviet Union proposes, above all, to reach agreement on non-militarization of space. Without that any reductions of nuclear forces will be impossible. Further, we propose to reduce substantially strategic nuclear systems -- by at least one-quarter -- and better still, to make even bigger reductions in such weapons.

Our proposals provide for setting a zero level in intermediate-range missiles between the U.S.S.R. and the U.S. in Europe, while the U.S.S.R. would retain only as many missiles as two other members of the North Atlantic alliance, Britain and France, have. The missiles slated for reduction in Europe would be destroyed and the deployment of Soviet SS-20 missiles in eastern regions would be stopped (unless, of course, the strategic situation changed there). On the whole, the U.S.S.R. stands for freeing Europe completely of nuclear weapons, both intermediate-range and tactical.

To facilitate the transition to arms reduction, the U.S.S.R. has proposed for the entire duration of the talks a moratorium that would encompass strategic weapons, intermediate-range weapons and space weapons.

For our part we made practical steps at the conference in Vienna, too, toward reaching an early agreement on the reduction of armed forces and armaments. The Soviet Union came out in favor of setting up nuclear weapon-free zones in different regions of Europe and freeing it completely of chemical weapons.

In the interests of improving the international situation our country took major unilateral measures. The Soviet Union pledged not to be the first to use nuclear weapons. Moreover, the Soviet Union undertook the commitment never to use such weapons against the countries where no such weapons are present.

We announced a unilateral moratorium on first launching of anti-satellite weapons in space, as well as on the deployment of intermediate-range missiles in the European part of the U.S.S.R. Earlier, the U.S.S.R. had unilaterally pulled out part of its troops and combat equipment from the G.D.R.

But one cannot fail to mention that our proposals and initiatives are either rejected by the U.S.A. and NATO or altogether ignored by them. NATO takes only decisions on building up arms. The Warsaw Treaty proposes that it and NATO agree on non-use of force against each other and on developing relations of peace. NATO ignores that call. The Warsaw Treaty has long proposed to come to terms on non-expansion of the blocs. NATO is constantly pressing for the inclusion of new countries into its system, and actually spreads the zone of the bloc's activities to other regions of the world. The Warsaw Treaty countries propose to overcome the paritition of Europe into military-political groupings, to disband both blocs, and by way of a beginning -- at least their military structures. NATO ignores these proposals.

And now the United States has adopted the course toward projecting the arms race to space, Boris Ponomarev went on. Weapons for the development of which plans are being made within the framework of the so-called "Strategic Defense Initiative" are not defensive, they are attack, aggressive space weapons. The "star wars" weapons are designed to give the U.S. the possibility of launching a nuclear attack on the U.S.S.R. that would entail no retaliation.

Under the cover of false assertions about some kind of superiority of the U.S.S.R., Washington is forging ahead with all of its programs for the nuclear arms buildup (MX missiles, Trident submarine systems, and new bombers). The deployment of new U.S. nuclear missiles which constitute a threat to the security of socialist as well as other countries of the continent continues in Western Europe.

All this is directed toward eroding at any cost the military and strategic parity that has taken shape in the world. At the same time militarization of space is called upon to promote a situation whereby the U.S. would keep under threat every region of the globe. If these plans are realized the entire world will be faced with the threat of annihilation.

Touching on the issue of the Geneva negotiations, Boris Ponomarev showed that the U.S. was clearly violating the Soviet-American agreement on the objective and subject of the talks. It actually does not want to conduct specific discussions on non-militarization of space, although that problem by the mutual consent reached by the representatives of the U.S.S.R. and the U.S. in January 1985 should be regarded and resolved in interrelationship with other problems of nuclear arms limitation and reduction.

Having embarked on the development of a large-scale ABM system, the U.S. has already begun to undermine the Soviet-American Treaty on the Limitation of Anti-Ballistic Missile Systems. Boris Ponomarev cited specific facts showing how the U.S. kept violating one provision of the SALT-2 treaty after another.

The U.S. is the culprit of the situation that has taken shape in Central America where the United States is pursuing the policy of "state terrorism" toward Nicaragua and grossly interfering in the internal affairs of other countries of the region. Charges that small Nicaragua poses a threat to the United States and to its neighbors are obviously groundless.

In our opinion, the resolution of the existing problems can be achieved not by power politics and dictate but only by negotiations with account of the legitimate interests and with full respect for the sovereignty of all the countries of the region, this being in line with international law and the sole realistic way. The Soviet Union favors scaled-up efforts of the Contadora Group which go in this direction.

The seat of tensions in the Middle East continues smoldering. The same forces, that are responsible for the arms race, are flagrantly meddling in the internal affairs of the countries and peoples of the region. The USSR favours a speediest all-embracing, fair and durable Middle East settlement through the convocation of an international conference. In broader terms, the Soviet Union favours that the Mediterranean should become a zone of stable peace, security and cooperation.

Special mention should be made of Europe. It must not be allowed to become a theatre of military operations, a hostage of somebody's nuclear or other policy. This continent suffered particularly during the Second World War. Our country alone lost 20 million lives. On the basis of its historical experience Europe could make its own contribution to the cause of stabilizing peace on earth, a return to detente and its further development.

This year the Helsinki Final Act will be ten years old. We have made this act the basis of our European policy, which we intend to pursue persistently, seeking a broadening of the dialogue and peaceful cooperation. The Madrid meeting has been a certain stage in the development of this cooperation. It was held in a considerably deteriorated international situation. The Soviet Union highly appreciates the essential contribution to its success made by Spain.

The conference in Stockholm became the next step in the development of the all-European process, Boris Ponomarev said in conclusion.

Our approach to it is based on the fact that a combination of large-scale steps of a political and international legal character with confidence-building measures in the military field would permit to make its results a considerable contribution to strengthening European and international security.

The document "The Basic Provisions of the Treaty on Mutual Non-Use of Military Force and Maintaining Relations of Peace," which was tabled at the conference, accords with the interests of lessening tensions.

The Spanish MP's, representing all the main political trends in Las Cortes Generales, who were speaking in the course of the debate, spelled out the stands of their parties. Despite differences in the evaluation of these or those international events, all of them expressed their commitment to the ideas of detente, a negotiated settlement of international issues, and firmly declared for a further development of Soviet-Spanish relations.

TASS ON GERMAN UNITY DAY CELEBRATION IN FRG

LD181251 Moscow TASS in English 1212 GMT 18 Jun 85

[Text] Bonn June 18 TASS -- TASS correspondent Sergey Sosnovskiy reports:

A meeting devoted to so-called "German Unity Day" was held in the West German Bundestag to mark with much pomp the abortive counter-revolutionary coup attempts made on June 17, 1953 -- that is at the height of the "cold war" -- by the foes of socialism in the GDR.

Paradoxical as it may seem the Federal Republic of Germany has no national holiday of its own. It marks instead the anniversary of a putsch for which West German ruling circles then had great hopes in their plans to bring down the social system in the GDR chosen by the citizens of the first ever socialist state of workers and peasants on German soil following their liberation from the Hitler dictatorship. That attempt to destroy socialism in the GDR and to "absorb" the socialist German state failed completely. History passed its verdict on it long ago.

But, as was shown by the recent Bundestag meeting, there still exist pharisees on the Rhine, who are reluctant to part with their dangerous illusions about "German unity" and who are shedding tears over "the great German reich". It must be noted that the parliamentary group of the "Greens" Party was conspicuously absent at that meeting.

Speaking at the meeting, Georg Leber, former defense minister of the FRG, profusely extolled the "advantages of Western pluralism", "unity and freedom" and emphasized the well-worn revanchist idea on the need to solve the "German question" which, he claimed, was "still open".

"June the 17th" was an occasion for the further growth of revanchist tendencies in the FRG's public life and for fanning up a slander campaign against the socialist German Democratic Republic. The leaders of revanchist "unions" and "land associations", the leader of the West German "ultras" Franz-Josef Strauss and Minister for "Intra-German Relations" Heinrich Windelen took the occasion to make malignant statements concerning "German Unity Day". The West German television also made its contribution to this campaign by showing several tendentious anti-communist slanderous productions including one by Hollywood.

SYRIA'S AL-ASAD ARRIVES IN MOSCOW FOR TALKS

LD190933 Moscow TASS in English 0926 GMT 19 Jun 85

[Text] Moscow June 19 TASS -- Hafiz al-Asad, general secretary of the Arab Socialist Renaissance Party, president of the Syrian Arab Republic, arrived in Moscow today at the invitation of the Central Committee of the CPSU, the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R. and the Council of Ministers of the U.S.S.R.

At the airport he was met by Nikolay Tikhonov, a member of the Politbureau of the Central Committee of the CPSU, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the U.S.S.R., Andrey Gromyko, a member of the Politbureau of the Central Committee of the CPSU, first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the U.S.S.R., minister of foreign affairs of the U.S.S.R., Sergey Sokolov, an alternate member of the Politbureau of the Central Committee of the CPSU, minister of defense of the U.S.S.R., and other officials.

Meets Gorbachev

LD191132 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1120 GMT 19 Jun 85

[Text] Moscow, 19 Jun (TASS) -- Soviet-Syrian talks, conducted by Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and Hafiz al-Asad, general secretary of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party and president of the Syrian Arab Republic, began today in the Kremlin.

Hafiz al-Asad arrived in the Soviet Union this morning on a working visit at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and the USSR Council of Ministers.

PRAVDA REPORTS COOPERATION TALKS WITH IRAQ

PM181120 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 15 Jun 85 Second Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Prospects for Cooperation"]

[Text] The 15th session of the Soviet-Iraqi Standing Commission for Economic, Scientific, and Technical Cooperation was held in Moscow 12 thrugh 14 June. The sides noted the successful development of mutually advantageous cooperation between the USSR and Iraq and also examined the prospects for the further development of economic, scientific, technical, and trade cooperation, above all in such important sectors for Iraq's economy as the power industry, the oil and gas industry, irrigation, and water resources construction.

A protocol was signed on the results of the session.

GORBACHEV STRESSES ROLE OF MEDIA IN REFORMS

LD181420 Moscow TASS in English 1357 GMT 18 Jun 85

[Text] Moscow June 85 TASS -- A meeting with senior mass media officials took place at the CPSU Central Committee today. The attendees examined the tasks stemming from the goals set at a recent conference at the CPSU Central Committee, which discussed ways of accelerating scientific and technological progress.

The participants in the meeting were addressed by Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. Attention was called to the need for the press to provide indepth and regular coverage of the multifaceted work done by party organizations, work collectives, soviets of people's deputies, economic bodies and scientific establishments to intensify social production and spread advanced managerial experience. It was emphasized that the mass media should actively and systematically take up problems connected with the technical reconstruction of enterprises and amalgamations, the modernization of engineering industries, the application of scientific and technical novelties, the strengthening of the foundation of research, and efforts to save material and manpower resources and increase order, discipline and organization.

Stress was made on the important role to be played by the press, television and radio in the psychological reshaping of public mentality in the spirit of the new demands made by life and the party's policy of expediting the country's social and economic development on the basis of scientific and technological progress. It is essential to give broader coverage to the advanced experience of re-organizing the national economy. The criticism of shortcomings should be open, specific and constructive. The mass media should actively help the party and the people with their efforts to successfully fulfil the plans for 1985 and the five-year period as a whole.

Taking part in the exchange of opinions were N.M. Gribachev, editor-in-chief of the SOVIET UNION magazine, V.G. Afanasyev, editor-in-chief of the newspaper PRAVDA, I.D. Laptev, editor-in-chief of the newspaper IZVESTIYA, S.A. Losev, director-general of TASS news agency, S.G. Lapin, chairman of the State Committee of the USSR for Television and Radio Broadcasting, M.I. Khaldeyev, editor-in-chief of the PARTIYNAYA ZHIZN (Party Life) journal, and A.F. Rumyantsev, editor-in-chief of the EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA (Economic Gazette) weekly.

The meeting was attended by N.I. Ryzhkov, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and M.V. Zimyanin, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

TIKHONOV RETURNS TO MOSCOW FROM PETROZAVODSK

LD190734 Moscow Television Service in Russian 0706 GMT 19 Jun 85

[Text] Nikolay Aleksandrovich Tikhonov left Petrozavodsk for Moscow today. Together with Mauno Koivisto, president of the Republic of Finland, who was in our country at the invitation of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and the USSR Government, he took part in festivities marking the completion of construction of Kostomuksha mining and concentration combine. Finnish firms took part in construction of the combine.

SHEVARDNADZE ON GEORGIAN CONSTRUCTION INDUSTRY

WA191317 Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 24 May 85 pp 1-3

[Speech by E. A. Shevardnadze, CPSU Central Committee Politburo candidate member and CP of Georgia Central Committee first secretary, at the 17 May 1985 meeting of the republic's party-economic aktiv: "Perfecting Capital Construction Management and Improving Its Quality!"]

[Text] Comrades:

There is essentially no realm of activities which does not touch upon construction to one extent or another or is linked to it with a number of invisible strings. The construction workers are among the most noticeable figures in society and a frontranking detachment of our great working class.

The importance of this meeting is determined above all by our attitude toward capital construction as a sector which largely determines the scale and pace of socioeconomic progress and influences the growth of the industrial potential of the economy and the solution of the primary tasks of our party's social policy. It has become necessary to consider on the basis of such a broad viewpoint and on a comprehensive basis problems of perfecting the management of this sector and its economic mechanism, and improving the work style of construction organizations, which is also the prime duty of the Ministry of Construction.

I

The objective reason for this is the merger of two republic ministries--construction and rural construction--within a single Georgian SSR Ministry of Construction. Our discussion, however, will go much further, for this reorganization is not merely the formal merger of two large systems. It is a concentrated manifestation of the results of a number of processes in the republic's economic and social life and in the development of construction work, and must become the starting point for further creative searches and quality shifts in the functioning of this most important national economic sector.

What are we referring to? This improvement in the construction management system is consistent with the general simplification and optimizing of

managerial activities, which has been a most important trend in the work of the Georgian party organization in recent years. The reorganization was done in accordance with our determining requirement of achieving a better combination of departmental with territorial planning and management principles.

In particular, regional interests have been taken maximally into consideration with the creation of the Ministry of Construction in its present aspect. Whereas previously, although some rayons and cities had several general construction organizations which functioned simultaneously, a number of others had no construction base of their own at all. Now such organizations exist in virtually all rayons and will be created in the seven rayons in which they are still lacking as contracting projects accumulate.

The reorganization had become objectively necessary also as a result of the drastic increase in the scale of capital construction in the republic in the past few years. This urgently required new and more advanced management means and methods. During the 11th Five-Year Plan alone the volume of utilized capital investments will increase by 40 percent. Furthermore, in the past 10 years we have completed as many construction and installation projects as we have ever since a Soviet system was established in Georgia.

Even more important tasks will be facing us in the future. For example, during the 12th Five-Year Plan the volume of capital investments will be increased by more than one-half. In terms of absolute figures, this increase will be double that of the current five-year plan.

I would not be exaggerating if I say that tremendous practical experience has been gained in the construction and commissioning of large industrial projects. Suffice it to name the projects commissioned in recent years: capacities at the Kutaisi Motor Vehicles Plant, the Rustavi Metallurgical Plant, the Tsentrolit Plant in Tbilisi, the Ferroalloys Plant in Zestafoni, the Chiaturmarganets and Azot production associations and the factory for knitted underwear in Tskhinvali, the Biological Production Combine in Tabakhmela, the winemaking plants in Gurdzhaani and Tsinandali, the Kindgskaya and Tamarisi poultry farms and many, many others. A one-of a kind project in global construction practice was completed: the high arched dam of the Inguri GES. Work is beginning in the republic on laying the Caucasian Pass Railroad Tracks. This is something truly new in all our work and a proof of tremendous faith in us.

Finally, a certain amount of organizational restructuring has taken place in recent years. In particular, for the first time in the country, a single customer for housing-civil construction was created and is successfully functioning in the country: the Main Capital Construction Administration of the republic's Council of Ministers, which is greatly contributing to the pursuit of a unified technical policy in designing and equipping construction projects and undertaking the comprehensive building of towns and rayon centers.

New developments have appeared in the means and methods of party management. Thus, party staffs for help to construction and combined party groups are set

up at the most important projects. The local party and soviet bodies have begun to deal with such problems on a much more specific basis.

It was all of this combined that predetermined the creation of a new consolidated management authority--the Georgian SSR Ministry of Construction--which, excluding power industry, transportation and reclamation construction, now accounts for 85 percent of all contracting work in the republic.

Although no more than 6 months had elapsed since the reorganization it has already yielded results. A new structure was formulated and applied for the ministry's central apparatus. Main production administrations for housing, agroindustrial and social construction were set up. The functions of the planning, economic, technical and complementing services were broadened and intensified.

A trilevel management system was applied. The redeployment and consolidation of construction organizations were completed and fourth-category trusts were closed down in their entirety. Twelve trusts were closed down and the number of construction administrations was reduced from 185 to 142. As a result, the average load per trust increased from 16.9 to 25.7 million rubles and that of construction administrations from 3.9 to 4.8 million rubles.

A bold step was taken in Abkhazia. Here a first-category trust was set up on the basis of the two house-building combines and the two general construction trusts of the Ministry of Construction and Ministry of Rural Construction.

The size of the administrative-managerial personnel was reduced by 10.2 percent, as a result of which up to 1.9 million rubles in annual wages were saved. The administrative personnel of the ministry's apparat was reduced by 31 positions. This includes six deputy ministers, three first deputy ministers and one minister.

Unjustified parallelism and duplication in the use of material and technical resources, production bases and mechanisms and obstacles to further production specialization and concentration are being eliminated on the republic and regional scales. Less concern is needed on the part of local party and soviet bodies in terms of coordinating the work and settling interdepartmental disputes, including the struggle against "luring over" cadres, etc.

In a word, we are fully justified in concluding that the reorganization is entirely consistent with Comrade M. S. Gorbachev's stipulations formulated at the April CPSU Central Committee Plenum, the conferences on capital construction held by the party's Central Committee, and the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers decree "On Improving the Planning, Organization and Management of Capital Construction." It is no accident that, as we have learned, this experiment is being closely watched by comrades in other republics, which imposes an additional responsibility upon us. That is why we have deemed it necessary to invite to this aktiv party, soviet and economic managers, in addition to the personnel of the Ministry of Construction. Unquestionably, we must note the great support we were given by the USSR Ministry of Construction, Minister Comrade G. A. Karavayev and other union authorities.

Nevertheless, many problems remain. We have completed merely the first stage in the reorganization and, let me also add, of the current economic experiment. It is important energetically to continue our efforts. We must not limit ourselves to problems of structure but study the economics of the structure more profoundly and ensure the growth of its quality indicators.

In this sense we expect a more active effort on the party of the ministry's apparat in which great creative forces are now concentrated. I must frankly point out that we have noted of late a certain decline. Understandably, the five-year plan is drawing to an end and many immediate matters must be dealt with. However, we must not reduce our attention to the experiment which, today, is the most important project.

The republic's Gosplan and Gosstroy which, we believe, are still not assuming a sufficiently active stance, must participate more energetically in resolving all problems. They play a directing and organizing role in this process.

The solution of organizational problems must be continued during the next stage. We must further develop and perfect the structure of trusts and primary construction units. Furthermore, we must thoroughly consider ways to improve the structure of the Georgian Main Special Construction and Installation Administration, which is the Ministry of Construction's main partner.

We must consolidate the small repair and construction organizations and relieve them of new construction. We must totally convert them to rebuilding the capital assets of ministries, departments and enterprises and, in coordination with union and union-republic ministries, accelerate the transfer to the Ministry of Construction projects extraneous to the duties of departmental contracting organizations. We must also accelerate the establishment of special transportation subunits within the Ministry of Motor Transport, subordinated in terms of their current functions to the Ministry of Construction. We must increase the use of automated systems for procurements of quarry and other construction materials and establish mutually profitable contacts with other sectors.

Another major problem has existed from the very beginning. It unwittingly confronts and concerns a wide number of managers: what will happen with rural construction and will it be damaged by the new organizational structure? As you know, even before this we have frequently and seriously blamed the construction workers for failure to use allocated funds for agriculture. Now this must be eliminated entirely. The merger of the Ministry of Rural Construction with the Ministry of Construction must decisively influence the implementation of construction plans in the countryside and the further development of agricultural production. The Ministry of Construction's management, Deputy Minister Comrade I. V. Gogeliya above all, must be concerned with construction problems of the agroindustrial complex on a daily and purposeful basis.

II

In the final account, any reorganization is aimed at improving work quality and ensuring high end results. In this sense, improvements in the organizational structure of the Ministry of Construction must be paralleled by comprehensive improvements in the economic and management mechanism of the sector.

That is why, as we discuss the new stage in the development of the republic's capital construction, we consider as the prime task the strengthenening and fuller implementation of the principles of cost accounting and upgrading the interests of each unit and individual worker in achieving high labor efficiency.

At the same time, we must structure our work in such a way that the main emphasis may be on achieving stricter financial control, improving bookkeeping and accounting and increasing the influence of financial levers on harnessing available reserves and thriftily conducting all economic activities of the ministry and its subdivisions.

We must point out that insufficient attention had been paid to such problems by the Ministry of Construction and the former Ministry of Rural Construction. Losses were allowed to occur on a virtually annual basis and the plans for commodity-construction output were not being fulfilled. Most organizations made poor and inefficient use of material and manpower resources, allowed unproductive expenditures and indebtedness and other types of negligence.

As a result of delivering partially completed construction projects, by 1 January 1985 the two ministries had accumulated debts totaling 96 million rubles. It is still a frequent occurrence for contracting organizations to use material-technical, financial and manpower resources for unplanned construction. Thus, a selective investigation of 50 sites by the financing authorities indicated that in 1984 alone the two ministries had completed unplanned construction and installation projects worth about 2 million rubles. Trusts Nos 2, 13, 14, 15 and others used substantial funds for unplanned construction.

At this point, we must admit that the local party and soviet bodies frequently sin in this area. Specific examples could be cited, but this should be the topic of a separate discussion. Such practices must be ended firmly and, at the same time, ways must be sought to ensure the better satisfaction of the requirements of local management bodies.

Stipulated planned assignments are frequently amended during the year, although according to the rules amendments may not be made after 15 February. Thus, the Main Capital Construction Administration of the republic's Council of Ministers (Comrade B. A. Zatuashvili) revised plans, mainly upwards, 42 times in 1983 and 37 in 1984. Clearly, the time has come to impose stricter planning discipline and upgrade plan quality. Construction plans must be balanced and realistic!

Some projects take excessively long to complete, Comrade M. S. Gorbachev emphasized at the April CPSU Central Committee Plenum. The efficient observance of standard construction time is the main task today. This, comrades, is a key problem. Breakdowns in this area are always the result of disorganization and irresponsibility. Completion deadlines enable us to judge of the quality of all work done by builders and customers and the overall organization of the work.

For example, the fact that the construction of the Didi-Dzhikhaishskiy Agricultural Technicum, the rayon hospital in Znauri, the children's hospital in Digomi, the pharmaceutical warehouse of the Ministry of Health in Sukhumi, and other projects has been dragging on for years on end, hardly speaks well of the respective managers--builders and customers--and only reveals their helplessness.

It is high time substantially to enhance the role of clients. The following case is proof of the total irresponsibility shown by some of them: this year the deadline for opening the financing of projects on easier terms was 20 April. Nevertheless, by 1 May the problem had not been resolved for 242 construction projects, including 174 financed by the Georgian office of the USSR Stroybank.

Matters went so far as to require a study by our party commission. After all of this, what can be said regarding the workstyle of the respective managers and services of the Transcaucasian Railroad Administration, the State Committee for Agricultural Production, the Ministry of the Fruit and Vegetable Industry, the Ministry of Communications, the Ministry of Trade, the Ministry of Timber and Wood Processing Industry, the State Committee of Tea Industry, the State Committee of Winemaking Industry and some others, including the Ministry of Construction itself? The conclusion is that their workstyle was very faulty. The comrades are violating the main requirements of their basic obligations. The party commission and Comrade Sh. V. Karkarashvili must raise on a sharp and principle-minded manner the question of the responsibility of party members to the party who allow such gross errors, for we do have deputy managers in charge of financial and economic affairs and construction. In a word, we have comrades who must be held specifically responsible for this work sector.

Furthermore, the worsened financial situation was greatly affected by the new wholesale prices in industry, which were set in 1973 and 1982, as a result of which the construction ministries were not compensated for expenditures totaling 168 million rubles. Such funds were procured with a bank loan on which a substantial interest was paid. Year after year, this increased production costs and payment defaults as well as loss of owned working capital. Based on 1984 results, the newly created ministry found itself in an exceptionally difficult financial spot with a shortage of working capital of 246 million rubles and a 133.7-million-ruble negative balance.

The CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers decree on merging the ministries of construction and rural construction in the republic instructed the USSR Ministry of Finance to consider jointly with the Georgian SSR Council of Ministers the question of replenishing the amount of working capital of the

Ministry of Construction. We gratefully note that at the first stage of the discussions, the question has been essentially resolved by the USSR Ministry of Finance. A interest-free loan of 120 million rubles was granted and the repayment of 60 million rubles in bank loans was rescheduled. This should become the base for profitable work by the ministry.

At the same time, the leadership of the Ministry of Construction itself should engage in systematic and purposeful work to improve and stabilize its financial condition. Specific steps must be formulated in order to ensure the profitable work of the ministry as a whole and its subdivisions within the shortest possible time.

In this area, greater attention should be paid to construction costs. Although the assignment of lowering production costs in 1984 was implemented, the cost of construction and installation projects has increased over the past 4 years by 42.2 millions rubles. Stricter control must be instituted over production costs not only on the level of trusts but of construction administrations, sectors and projects and the quality of analytical work must be improved. Minister Comrade Kharatishvili himself must actively direct and control at all times problems of financial policy and all aspects of economic activities of the ministry and its subunits. We have the right to demand more decisive and purposeful action also from the respective deputy minister Comrade R. I. Tateishvili. Managers on all levels must master problems of financial and economic work.

Major unused possibilities exist in the area of increasing labor productivity. Progressive construction and labor organization methods and achievements of scientific and technical progress, automation and mechanization are being sluggishly applied at construction projects and industrial enterprises under the ministry.

It is true that in the last 3 years the plans for labor productivity have been fulfilled but, essentially, by extending the working day and occasionally working during days off. Not surprisingly, both ministries violated the stipulated ratio between the growth rates of labor productivity and the average wage. The 1984 results show that the average wage outstripped the growth of labor productivity by 1.3 percent at the Ministry of Construction and 4.7 percent at the Ministry of Rural Construction, although according to the computations made by specialists, the optimal wage increase based on increased labor productivity is roughly 0.3 percent. We must remember, comrades, that this is one of the most important principles in socialist production, which must be strictly observed.

Improving the wage system is a major key to the solution of this problem.

As we know, it is precisely its imperfection that was one of the obstacles to the extensive obligation of the brigade contracting method. According to official data, contracting brigades, which number more than 15,000 people, account for more than one-half of the work being done. However, it is an open secret that elements of formalism remain hidden behind such averaged indicators for the entire ministry. Frequently, workers set up brigades from the organizational viewpoint only, without being paid on the basis of a single

job order. Some ministry subdivisions violate deadlines for the transfer of cost-accounting brigades from one project to another and cases of full-day idling are frequent. The use of brigade cost-accounting is worsened by the lack of order in planning, violations in staffing and procurement of construction materials and structures and low-grade engineering preparations at the sites.

The construction workers were the first to develop brigade cost accounting. That is why it is precisely of them that we expect above all further practical and interesting suggestions in this area. I am confident that the noted brigade leaders attending this aktiv, such as Valerian Chlidze, Otar Patiashvili, Vazha Despotashvili, Anatoliy Dikhtyar', David Bagdavadze, Mikhail Zorich and others, will agree with us and will support this approach.

They will support it the more so since the foundations for this have been laid. For it is precisely in Georgia that urban construction workers tried for the first time in the country the sectorial contracting method in building the Zhinvali GES. As a result, output per worker increased by a factor of 2.4 and the average wage of workers and engineering and technical personnel increased correspondingly and, something which is particularly important, the collective interest of every member of the sector increased. The frontranking construction collectives in the country have gone even further. For example, for the first time in the country the collective contracting method was used by the entire Trust No 18 of the Moscow Oblast Rural Construction Administration, headed by Nikolay Travkin, who was formerly a noted brigade leader. Yet, frankly speaking, at the Ministry of Construction the comrades have been so far insufficiently involved in the application of such valuable initiatives. For example, the application of the related assembly-line contracting method is being delayed inadmissibly.

The ministry's leadership should take energetic steps in applying the progressive experience acquired in labor organization and wages. The Republic Committee of the Trade Union of Construction and Construction Materials Industry Workers and its chairman, Comrade A. I. Koplatadze, must participate more actively in this work.

III

The high road to intensification, higher production efficiency and improved quality runs through scientific and technical progress and the updating of the production system. The April CPSU Central Committee Plenum ascribed a decisive significance to these features. A detailed discussion of all of these problems will be held tomorrow, at the CP of Georgia Central Committee Plenum.

These problems are also topical in terms of capital construction. The new equipment acquired by the Ministry of Construction does not compensate for the amortized mechanisms, which leads to intensive physical and moral wear and tear. Thus, at the start of the year, 524 units of basic machinery and mechanisms had been totally amortized; 230 of the 624 tower cranes should be written off. The mechanization-labor ratio for the ministry is 14.6 percent as compared to 24.5 percent for the USSR Ministry of Construction.

We consider that this matter has been simply neglected. For many years no one has seriously dealt with it or tried convincingly to justify it to the union ministry, the Central Committee, the Council of Ministers and other bodies. Obviously, the republic's Gosplan should have studied it better in its time and sounded the alarm, for it is a question affecting the republic's main contracting organization. How could one calmly merely notice such disproportions in planning work volumes and availability of the necessary machines and mechanisms? It is annoying that this trend was not noticed by the respective services of the union Ministry of Construction as well. It would be proper to ask the management of the republic's ministry as well why was it that the necessary light was not shed on such problems? This should become an instructive example for all services which should become suitably aware of their facilities and needs. Is it mandatory to wait for a major reorganization to take place before basic problems are considered?

Ensuring the optimal utilization of available mechanisms and transport facilities is of equal importance. In this area as well the picture is not excessively impressive. We are discussing the fifth indicator in the work of machines and mechanisms and the coefficient of utilization of the motor vehicle fleet. There is substantial idling. In the last three quarters of 1984, as a result of poor labor organization, the Gori subdivision of the mechanization trust alone lost a total of 2,830 machine shifts, or the equivalent of construction and installation work worth 2 million rubles. Similar cases have occurred in Sukhumi, Batumi, Rustavi, Gagra and Tskhinvali. The work of technological transport facilities is not satisfactorily organized. There have been cases in which such facilities have been put to private use. Deputy Minister Comrade A. N. Glurdzhidze, who is in charge of such problems, must become stricter and strengthen supervision.

The question of reducing manual labor remains urgent. Although the assignments for this indicator are being met, the situation remains unsatisfactory.

All of this calls for paying particular attention to the major problem of developing enterprise production bases, particularly taking the great increase in capital investments into consideration.

In its time, the CP of Georgia Central Committee and the republic's Council of Ministers formulated jointly with the USSR Ministry of Construction and Ministry of Rural Construction, long-term measures for the development of production bases. Now, in connection with the reorganization, such bases must be restructured. The management of the Ministry of Construction must take steps for the prompt formulation of a departmental plan for the development and placement of material and technical facilities through the year 2000. Obviously, it would be expedient to issue a corresponding decree on this matter, as a basic document governing the development of the ministry.

Another equally important aspect of the matter is allocating corresponding capital investments. Major difficulties exist in this respect. This year, the ceilings for capital investments and construction and installation projects have been substantially lowered compared to 1984. However, we cannot

fail to note that the USSR Council of Ministers extended on our request to the newly created ministry the procedure of transferring from the respective customers up to 3 percent of capital investments for the development of the production base. The republic's Council of Ministers should speed up the solution of the problem of such transfers.

However, the existing production capacities of the construction industry enterprises are also used poorly and operate at no more than 87 percent of capacity. Meanwhile, there is a severe shortage of prestressed reinforced concrete. Let me remind you that we are greatly below the average sectorial indicator for the use of prestressed reinforced concrete structures for 1 million rubles' worth of construction and installation work in terms of output per unit production area. Deputy Minister Comrade Sh. A. Lomidze should draw serious conclusions from this and take decisive steps to correct the developing situation.

We must see to it that the growth rates of industrial capacities outstrip the growth rates of construction and installation. New ways must be sought to ensure the full backing of construction sites with the necessary structures and items. It would be pertinent to remember, in this connection, that our republic was one of the initiators of the system of monolithic construction and the use of lightweight concrete. Currently such methods are being widely and efficiently applied everywhere except here, where they are not being suitably disseminated. Unfortunately, this does occur. Although last year the construction of housing made of monolithic concrete was undertaken in the republic, we are dissatisfied with the results. A lag has developed in the construction of two 16-story buildings made of monolithic concrete in Tbilisi. The solution of the problem of building housing with improved designs and with the monolithic system in the Adzhar areas and Goriyskiy Rayon, is dragging. Such problems must be resolved within the shortest possible time by the comrades in Gosstroy, the Ministry of Construction and the Main Construction Administration and must not be postponed endlessly.

A special experimental administration was set up with the reorganization of the ministry's structure, which was assigned both monolithic and block-structure construction projects. We consider such construction methods a major possibility of increasing the volume and improving the quality of housing-civil construction and giving the new urban districts a unique architectural outline and expressiveness. In general, comrades, it is time for us to undertake experimental construction most energetically. This is like a bridge linking science with production.

The practical experience of the construction organizations has confirmed that their work is greatly affected by unrhythmical and irregular deliveries of construction materials. It may make sense to consider the creation of regional warehousing bases. Naturally, there could be no question of any kind of high pace of construction industrialization if the enterprises of the Ministry of the Construction Materials Industry are not developed along with them. We request Minister Comrade N. G. Vashadze to take this into consideration. We must follow up the implementation of our projects jointly undertaken with the USSR Ministry of the Construction Materials Industry.

We can start a qualitatively new stage in construction and in upgrading its technical standards only by substantially improving design work in which many unresolved problems remain.

Naturally, many interesting and expressive engineering and architectural solutions have been provided. The engineering building of the Ministry of Highways, the Palace of Ceremonies, the railroad station currently under construction, and the House of Composers in Borzhomi are a partial list of projects which embody the achievements of contemporary architectural and technical thinking.

However, the picture becomes somewhat different when we assess the overall level. Frequently design or computation errors are corrected in the course of the construction process and a great deal of work proves to be worthless. No extensive preliminary work is being done on designs which frequently and unjustifiably call for the use of metal and other scarce construction materials. No proper attention is paid to reducing heat losses and to energy conservation.

According to the republic's Gosstroy, almost one out of six projects requires further work. This inevitably affects both the organization and quality of construction output. Today we are justified in issuing a specific assignment to the collectives and management of Gruzgiprogorstroy [Georgian State Urban Construction Planning Institute], Tbilgorproyekt [Tbilisi City Design Administration], TbilZNIIEP [Tbilisi Zonal Scientific Research and Planning Institute of Standard and Experimental Design], Gruzgiprosel'stroy [Georgian State Rural Construction Design Institute], Gruzgosproyekt [Georgian State Design Administration] and the other design organizations to reduce the time and cost of construction and improve its quality.

It is time for the republic Gosstroy (Comrade G. Z. Mirianashvili) to take specific and efficient measures radically to improve cost estimate work. In turn, the technical services of the Ministry of Construction must show greater interest in improving design solutions at the technical documentation development stage.

We consider such problems as inseparable related to the application of the achievements of the science of construction and progressive technology and contemporary means and methods of labor organization at construction sites.

Of late, we have frequently pointed out that a sufficiently flexible and effective system for managing science and scientific and technical progress has been created in the republic. Alongside medical and agricultural science and so on, and have cited the science of construction as proof. We cannot fail to note the positive changes which have taken place in the implementation of plans for new equipment. In particular, last year, the Ministry of Construction fulfilled this plan for all items. This is a substantial result.

Now, however, we must gain a profound understanding of what we are planning, and on what scale and how to approach science somehow more scientifically. For example, plans to organize the hauling of construction freight in standardized containers and packets were fulfilled 100 percent. Meanwhile,

the comrades at the Central Committee studied such matters and determined that the decisions which directive-issuing authorities had made in the past were not being entirely fulfilled. Furthermore, every year as much as 10 percent of the bricks are wasted in the course of containerized and palletized haulage. What kind of real effect is this?

Or else let us consider the superplastifiers. The economic benefit of their use is universally known. However, the scale of their use remains quite insignificant. They are used in no more than 16 percent of reinforced concrete structures, although this problem has been discussed repeatedly.

These are not isolated examples. They lead to the conclusion that progressive scientific developments and the achievements of scientific progress are being applied extremely sluggishly at the construction projects of the Ministry of Construction. A firm principle-minded approach must be adopted here. We must no longer work as in the past. This is one of the main trends for the further reorganization of our work.

We expect Deputy Minister Comrade T. G. Zhordaniya and the corresponding ministry services to act more aggressively. It is no accident that we recommended that this position be held by a doctor of sciences. Closer contacts must be established with scientific institutions, the chairs of the Georgian Polytechnical Institute and other interested organizations. The work of the Orgtekhstroy trusts, which have a strong cadre potential--several hundred comrades--and which have not yielded the necessary return so far, should be thoroughly reviewed.

Furthermore, the time has come to consider quite closely and thoroughly the work themes of the respective scientific research subunits. Here we can still see work on petty topics and lack of purposefulness in matters of research financing. The science of construction in the republic is not all that widespread and the possibility exists of coordinating its work better. We must properly develop the most important promising trends based on practical interests. We request of Central Committee Secretary Comrade G. A. Andronikashvili, who heads the corresponding section of the republic's Coordination Council for Science and Scientific and Technical Progress of the CP of the Georgia Central Committee, to assume control over this project.

IV

Today it is simply impossible to discuss each separate problem in all construction sectors, although a number of them have accumulated in each one of them. Nevertheless, we cannot bypass such a socially and politically important area as housing construction. This is one of the main problems which has always drawn the attention of our party organization, the CP of Georgia Central Committee, the Council of Ministers and other republic bodies.

It is thanks to this attention that industrial housebuilding with industrial methods in the republic is developing today at a pace faster than the average for the union. In the first 4 years of the five-year plan, more than 4.6 million square meters of housing were commissioned or 12 percent over and above the five-year plan. A stable trend of reducing the amount of unused

capital investments is in its third year; the use of funds from state financing sources exceeded the planned figure by 2 percent last year.

Housing quality standards are improving. Houses are now built on the basis of modern layouts. Requirements concerning the comprehensive development of residential microrayons are being taken more into consideration; fuller use is being made of the 5 percent withholding for the installation of trade and public catering facilities.

Nevertheless, it is no secret to anyone that the housing problem in the republic is among the gravest. Huts and apartments in basements are still considered part of housing facilities; a substantial percentage of housing, particularly in the large cities in the republic, consist of old and obsolete premises unsuitable for human habitation.

The 1985 plan for the economic and social development of the Georgian SSR calls for significantly higher volumes of housing construction, so that this very year we can totally eliminate hut and basement residential premises. The ceilings for capital investments and construction and installation work have been raised particularly significantly in the Abkhaz and Adzhar ASSRs and the South Ossetian Autonomous Oblast.

The housing construction plans for 1985 for the Ministry of Construction as a whole has been increased as well. Maximal efforts must be made to ensure the full utilization of allocated funds and the timely completion of residential buildings so that citizens now living in huts and basements can be moved into them.

Radical quality improvements are another important problem in mass residential construction. This question was raised quite sharply in the CPSU Central Committee decree on the subject of the letter which construction brigade leaders sent to PRAVDA. The question of improving the quality of delivered housing in our republic is quite serious.

For the past year, work along this line has become more systematic. The CP of Georgia Central Committee and the republic's Council of Ministers passed a decree, and a special meeting of the party-economic aktiv was held. Let us point out that ministries, departments and local party and soviet and economic bodies increased their attention to problems of housing construction quality during this period.

Wherever organization managers have become well aware of the full importance of this work and been able to reorganize their work promptly, positive changes have taken place.

This applies, above all, to the projects built by Housebuilding Combine No 3 of the Tbilgorstroy Association. The housing built by this collective is distinguished by its pleasant appearance and improved finishing. Equally praiseworthy is Housebuilding Combine No 2, which has undertaken the production of a new series of housing. We have the right to expect of its collective buildings meeting all modern requirements. Definite changes for

the better have been made also by Housebuilding Combine No 1 of the same association.

The comrades know perfectly well that we analyzed in detail all construction industry processes which determine construction quality, and assigned specific performers and people responsible for the implementation of planned measures. We shall sum up the results of the work on an equally specific basis.

I mention this yet once again because we are not satisfied with the approach taken by some managers to resolving existing problems. Most house-building enterprises are still not being fully supplied with prefabricated items; their technological processes have not improved; no comprehensive quality control system has been organized and the various types of production control stipulated in the decree are still being applied slowly.

We have still not been able to eliminate elements of year-end rushing. Insufficient work is being done to train skilled cadres and to apply progressive moral and material incentive methods. The housebuilding combines in Rustavi, Gagra and Sukhumi are sluggishly reorganizing their work. We were even forced to part company with comrades Potskhverashvili and Bezhuashvili, respectively chiefs of the Gori and Kutaisi housebuilding combines.

Last September, the Central Committee Bureau took severely to task some senior workers at the Ministry of Construction for figure padding, whitewashing and a great deal of unfinished work in delivered projects. Similar cases were exposed at the beginning of this year in an investigation of residential housing, conducted by members of the State Civil Construction Administration.

Present at this meeting of our aktiv is the respected Igor' Nikolayevich Ponomarev, first deputy chairman of the USSR Gosstroy and chairman of Gosgrazhdanstroy. We are very grateful to him for his attention and steady concern for upgrading the quality of housing-civil construction in the republic, although we know that today as well he will criticize us severely. He will be right, for his criticism will be just, constructive and well-wishing.

Comrades, we must decisively and energetically uproot all shortcomings existing in housing construction. We expect of Comrade I. A. Kharatishvili to honor his word: to complete during the first half of this year 50 percent of the required amount of housing construction and installation work. This is the main prerequisite today for preventing undesirable processes and rushing in December.

Whereas at this point we can note a certain improvement in plant technology and the quality of goods produced by some housebuilding combines, the same can not be said of finishing operations. Here again technological requirements are being violated. The quality of construction and, particularly, finishing materials, remains low although it is they which essentially determine external appearance and comfort.

Serious complaints can be formulated against the Stroydetal' Association of the Ministry of Construction, the Ministry of Construction Materials Industry,

the Ministry of the Timber and Wood-Processing Industry and the Ministry of Local Industry. The Metekhskoye, Avchalskoye and Sagaredchoyskoye wall panel enterprises are violating technological requirements; the need for high-quality sanitary engineering equipment is not met in full; the production of outdoor paints and other progressive items is being mastered too slowly; no radical improvement has been made in the quality of the parquet flooring produced by the Akhmetskiy and Samtredi timber-processing combines. Steps to improve the reliability and appearance of locks and braces produced by the Ministry of Local Industry are not being efficiently implemented.

I hope that ministers comrades N. G. Vashadze, T. Ya. Uchaneishvili and T. P. Geleishvili and enterprise managers will accelerate the work in this direction. Everything has been scheduled in our decree; matters must be brought to a completion and all parts of the decision must be fulfilled.

The republic's Gosstroy must intensify its control over the implementation of our decree. It must make fuller, more efficient and firmer use of its legal rights to stop substandard construction and to emphasize such matters. Something else: the Georgian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium passed a ukase in January 1975 on increasing the responsibility of officials in cases of substandard construction and delivery of products, which may even result in jail sentence. This measure is applied in the republic extremely rarely. Obviously, in the necessary cases the Gosstroy should ask for the help of the republic's prosecutor's office in ensuring the maximal punishment of wastemakers.

Perhaps such problems were not formulated so sharply in the past, comrades. We do take into consideration the lack of a sufficient material and technical base. Such a base now exists and, in principle, the necessary conditions for normal construction work have been provided. Let those who violate this requirement be held responsible in the eyes of the people and the law.

Omissions in planning should be classified as shortcomings in the organization of housing construction. Such shortcomings have been discussed previously as well. However, they are particularly inadmissible in housing construction. Furthermore, the Gosplan (Comrade G. N. Shanidze), Main Capital Construction Administration (Comrade B. A. Zatuashvili), Gosstroy and the Ministry of Construction should pay greater attention to the norming, planning and building of started and crossover projects.

At the present time, 90 percent of all housing construction in the republic is being handled by the Ministry of Construction. We have entrusted this important work sector to Deputy Minister Comrade O. A. Bibileyshvili, who is known to us as an experienced and knowledgeable manager and engineer. We hope that he will resolve these problems. Naturally, Minister I. A. Kharatishvili personally should participate in this work most energetically.

Incidentally, we already noted the positive role of having a single client for housing-civil construction. Virtually all republic ministries, departments and organizations under union jurisdiction have transferred their client functions to the Main Capital Construction Administration. For some reason, however, the Ministry of Construction itself is being sluggish in housing

construction under its own jurisdiction, although repeated directives have been issued on this matter.

The managers of some city and rayon party committees and local soviet bodies are displaying insufficient activeness in matters of housing construction. We have repeatedly requested of them to pay greater attention and to seek reserves. Many comrades have achieved good results. This enabled the republic as a whole to end the year with good indicators. Nevertheless, we are forced to draw the attention of managers in Sukhumi, Kutaisi, Tkibuli, Tkvarcheli and Tskhaltubo and Makharadzevskiy, Sagaredzhoyskiy, Dmanisskiy, Ochemchirskiy, Bolnisskiy and Tskhakayevkiy rayons to the fact that the planned assignments for 1984 housing construction were not fulfilled in their areas. Suitable conclusions must be drawn. We shall continue to take the completion of housing strictly into account. A special and quite stern discussion will be held on such problems at the 27th CP of Georgia Congress as well.

V

The reorganization and the essential changes being made in the management structure and methods presume updating the management style in capital construction and adopting a different approach and attitude toward the work on the part of managers on all levels.

One of the basic requirements of the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers decree "On Improving the Planning, Organization and Management of Capital Construction" is upgrading the role and autonomy of the trusts as the basic cost-accounting unit in construction management. We must chart a course according to which the general contracting construction and installation trust will be maximally independent, for which reason it must be steadily equipped with the necessary transportation and mechanization facilities, and have its own production bases, i.e., we must create the type of conditions in which the trust manager will be able to manage effectively. Only thus could we demand better end results.

Hence the task of adopting a more thorough and planned approach to the training, selection and placement of cadres and, above all, of trust managers themselves--the captains of the basic link in construction work. Upgrading and perfecting their professionalism, engineering knowledge and knowledge of economics and organizational skills must be raised to a higher level.

The party highly values in cadres their competence and ability to see and support anything new and progressive and to undertake bold experiments with justified risks which, in the final account, is precisely the nature of any economic initiative. In practice, however, we still come across cases in which individual trust managers, and not only they, stick to the old means and methods of work which have exhausted their usefulness. We have taken this into consideration and some such managers were replaced when the ministries were merged. Their places were taken by more promising comrades, who could apply new methods. To apply new methods means, above all, to work with initiative instead of waiting for someone else to resolve problems. High-level discipline and responsibility are needed before a person is entrusted

with a major project. Without this no autonomy is possible. Yet, are the comrades always on the level of such assignments?

How can we trust managers who are unable to ensure the implementation of production programs even at the most important projects supervised by the CPSU Central Committee or the CP of Georgia Central Committee? We are referring to the major lag which developed in the first 4 months of the year at the Metekhskiy Plant for Wall-Building Materials, on which a special resolution was passed by the CP of Georgia Central Committee Bureau. Matters are being sluggishly corrected at the Zestafoni Ferroalloy and Rustavi metallurgical plants, the Akhalkalak Plant for Monorails, the Kutaisi Plant for Tractors and Machines for Mountain Farming, the Gali branch of the Batumi Machine-Building Plant and some others.

Present in this hall are not only the trust managers but the chiefs of the corresponding construction administrations to whom we must issue the following strict warning: analyze once again critically the style, ways and means of your work. We should have no doubts whatsoever regarding the completion of the most important projects!

The newly created main production administrations of the Ministry of Construction should be given greater autonomy and facility to operate. The chiefs of these main administrations must skillfully ensure the coordination among all units within their sector and the implementation of stipulated planned assignments.

We must also reorganize the work style of the ministry's leadership and, above all, of the deputy ministers. They must daringly undertake the study and resolution of problems within their areas of competence and, in the final account, assume total responsibility for their assigned work sectors. However, they must be granted greater rights. It is no secret that so far a considerable number of problems are resolved by or agreed-upon only with the participation of the minister. Such work style must be eliminated, comrades, without delay!

We expect of Comrade I. A. Kharatishvili to take specific steps in this direction. He has a great deal of experience. He has had a long labor career. He has headed a trust and a ministry. However, he has not previously worked on such a large scale. That is precisely why he must reorganize his work and take into consideration that the Central Committee has entrusted him with one of the largest ministries in the republic, for which reason he must think, act and manage on a broad scale. The local units should be granted the right to greater initiative and the center should deal with long-range problems, scientific and technical progress, work with people and, unquestionably, the economy. Such was the task which Comrade M. S. Gorbachev set at the CPSU Central Committee Plenum.

Some current economic problems in this area have been deliberately omitted. Nevertheless, this does not eliminate their urgency in the least.

It is extremely important to reach full planned capacity in industry and create a good base for the 12th Five-Year Plan so that, as Comrade M. S.

Gorbachev said, we can ensure its energetic start. This will require a great deal of work on the part of Deputy Minister Comrade G. L. Lisitsyn who, furthermore, must gain managerial experience faster. He is a new man in this high position. This, however, does not entitle him any lowered exigency.

A good tradition has developed in the republic over the past years: the successful implementation of plans for consumer industry projects. This tradition should not be violated during this final year of the five-year plan. First Deputy Minister Comrade V. K. Gabashvili should take this requirement into consideration, the more so since in many areas in the development of its social infrastructure the republic is still below the average union level.

Within a short period of time the construction workers must catch up with the lag which was allowed to develop during the first 4 months of the year for some indicators. They must ensure the gradual delivery of all targeted projects for this year and the fulfillment of the housing construction plans. That is why improving the style of efficient management and work assumes decisive significance.

The most important thing now is not to delay, postpone or neglect the solution of problems or the accumulation of shortcomings but promptly to react to even the slightest breakdowns and to eliminate bottlenecks. In this sense as well we expect a great deal of Comrade G. G. Kartvelishvili, first deputy minister of construction. His duty is to ensure, together with the minister, the efficient and organized work of the entire machinery and all of its functional subdivisions. It is time for him to become aware of the full importance and responsibility of his position.

Our construction workers recently pledged to fulfill the five-year plan for basic volume indicators by 1 October 1985! This is a splendid initiative. We hope that there will be no disparity between their words and their actions.

The standards of discipline, organization and responsibility must be drastically enhanced among all personnel. No complacency is possible here. Despite general improvement in labor discipline, during the first quarter of the year full-day idling within the Ministry of Construction system increased by 5 percent, according to Central Statistical Administration data. A great deal of negligence and more serious violations remain in the sector.

Thus, as a result of lack of control and dulled vigilance on the part of the management of the former Trust No 12 of the Ministry of Rural Construction, and of its control, bookkeeping and economic services, a group of thieves at PMK-22 [Mobile Mechanized Column] appropriated state funds totaling 59,000 rubles. A similar attempt was made at the startup detachment of the former Trust No 1 of the same ministry. Unfortunately, these are still not isolated cases.

We must mount a struggle against all manifestations of negligence, disorder and waste even more firmly. For it is precisely such omissions that frequently become the starting point for major delinquencies. Problems related to instituting proper governmental order and struggle against negative phenomena should stay permanently on the agenda of the collegiums of

ministries and of party, trade union and Komsomol organizations. It is time to increase in this matter the personal responsibility of every manager and significantly to energize control, bookkeeping and economic services and people's control groups and posts, particularly in terms of strengthening financial discipline. We must not offer opportunities to those who engage in figure padding and whitewashing or distort accountability figures. We must ensure accountability and the necessary thrift in the use of material and manpower resources.

The decision was made experimentally to amend the existing system of processing documents at the Ministry of Construction. The change will be based on the principle governing the activities of the general departments of party committees. It is a question of concentrating within a single unit the functions of a department, office, control and letters group and several other subdivisions. This will make it possible to strengthen supervision over the implementation of the directives of superior party and soviet bodies, to upgrade efficiency and make work with documents more effective.

A republic conference-seminar for control services, with the participation of trust managers, deputies in charge of economic affairs, bookkeeping and finance personnel and representatives of the Ministry of Finance, the Prosecutor's Office and the republic's People's Control Committee was held at the ministry at the end of last month. The comrades have properly begun to pay greater attention to such work. However, it must be made more systematic, and contacts with local party and soviet management must be intensified. A great deal depends here also on the Central Committee department which must deal more specifically with such problems.

I would like to caution our party and soviet managers against turning their increased attention to construction merely into hearing reports submitted by construction organizations. We love to burden the organizations excessively with summons to attend all sorts of conferences, necessary or unnecessary, on all sorts of problems. This is a poor style of management.

We must enhance the role of the primary party organizations in resolving economic, financial, technical, and social problems and upgrade their responsibility. The party organizations must intensify their influence on the selection and placement of cadres and see to it that only the most conscientious and skilled specialists are appointed to leading positions. They must display strictness.

More than 50 senior personnel in the ministry and its basic subunits included in the Central Committee nomenclature were reappointed or newly appointed with the merging of the ministries. They were recommended by the primary party organizations. However, the submission of reports by party members and passing on their party references have still not become sufficiently widespread in the work of the ministry's party organizations. Attention to the quality of political and educational work at construction sectors, brigades and links, which are territorially scattered by the nature of their work, is not always the subject of attention. Virtually no party groups have been set up in such collectives and it can be said that frequently work with

people is of a formal nature. Particular attention should be paid to this aspect of the work.

The creation of a party committee for the ministry's system, the purpose of which will be substantially to enhance the personal responsibility of the deputy ministers, main administration and department chiefs and all officials for the strict observance of state plans and executive discipline and actively influence the shaping of the new leadership, must be speeded up.

A great deal remains to be done to create proper conditions for highly productive work and normal rest for the construction workers at the sites. We expect more energetic work in resolving all such problems on the part of Deputy Minister in Charge of Cadres and Education Work Comrade S. N. Skhvigaridze and the trade union organizations.

At the same time, we must continue our creative search in literally all areas of activity. We must take bold steps and discard obsolete and hindering instructions. We must submit specific suggestions on this account. The experiment is merely beginning.

All reorganization is a complex and, sometimes, even painful process, the more so when it is made on such a large scale. Manpower and material resources are released in some areas or become scarce in others. It is particularly important now for the party committees, together with the Ministry of Construction and the respective Central Committee and Council of Ministers departments and the other republic ministries and departments in each city and rayon involved in this to formulate plans for specific steps which will ensure not only the timely organization of new construction collectives but also the strict implementation of planned assignments.

Traditionally, our press, television and radio have paid great attention to construction. This is understandable, for this sector is always in the public eye and its problems frequently assume great social importance. Everything valuable which is developing now within it, in the course of the reorganization, should be supported.

The experiment initiated in capital construction should yield high practical returns not in the distant future but this very year, so that we could sum up the initial results of the experiment at the 27th CP of Georgia Congress.

Today our republic reminds us of a large construction site, as some journalists have frequently written. Somehow, we have become accustomed to this sentence and consider it a cliche. But think, nevertheless, of the great meaning which is included in this and the responsibility which befalls every person, from the minister to the worker organizer and the worker.

We believe that during the 12th Five-Year Plan we shall be witnessing the way in which capital construction in the republic will develop into a sector which will truly determine the standards of the 21st century. No effort or energy should be spared to achieve this objective! We wish you and your collectives success in this major and important state project!

SHCHERBITSKIY CALLS FOR IMPROVED LABOR PRACTICES

AU151435 Kiev PRAVDA UKRAINY in Russian 9 Jun 85 pp 1-2

[RATAU report: "Toward Advanced Targets in Scientific-Technical Progress: Presentation of the Lenin Order to the Kiev Lathe-Building Production Association"; upper case passages published in boldface]

[Excerpts] In recognition of its great contribution to the development of home machine tool building and of its great labor achievements, the Kiev Lathe-Building Production Association has been awarded the Order of Lenin. On the presentation of the high award to the lathe-building collective, a meeting was held recently in the Ukraine Palace of Culture.

Presiding over the meeting were V.V. Shcherbitskiy, CPSU Politburo member and Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee first secretary; Yu. N. Yelchenko, Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee Politburo member and
Presiding over the meeting were V.V. Shcherbitskiy, CPSU Politburo member and Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee first secretary Yu. N. Yelchenko, Ukrainian Communist Party Party Central Committee Politburo member and Kiev Gorkom first secretary; Ya. P. Pogrebnyak, Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee Politburo candidate member and secretary; V.M. Gayevoy, chief of the Machine-Building Department in the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee; representatives of party, administrative, and public organizations; front-ranking production workers and innovators; and labor veterans.

Yu.K. Savelyev, party committee secretary in the association, opened the meeting. The meeting participants with great enthusiasm elected the CPSU Central Committee Politburo headed by Comrade M.S. Gorbachev, cPSU Central Committee general secretary, to the honorary presidium. Comrade V.V. Shcherbitskiy, warmly received by the audience, delivered a speech at the meeting.

Seech By Comrade V.V. Shcherbitskiy

Dear comrades, the collective of the Kiev Lathe-Building Production Association is to be presented today with the Order of Lenin. Its share in developing home machine tool construction and its great labor achievements have been distinguished with the fatherland's high award. Allow me to warmly and cordially congratulate you, and through you all Kiev lathe builders, on the well deserved and very honorable award, and to wish you new successes in accomplishing the tasks confronting the collective.

It is symbolic, Comrade V.V. Shcherbitskiy said, that the order with the image of Vladimir Ilich, who is dear to us all, will from now on shine on the banner of the enterprise as an ocular example of implementation of the Leninist legacy. Established during the first 5-year periods, the M. Gorkiy Automatic Lathes Plant in Kiev has grown and changed along with the entire country. Today the production association is rightfully one of the leaders in our machine tool industry. This has been achieved through creating a modern production base and through manning it with highly qualified cadres. This has been won by the toil of the entire collective -- which is well known as a combat detachment of the workers class -- and the technical intelligentsia of our republic's capital, the hero city of Kiev. The creators of automatic lathes have always been on the right side of our industry, have always ranked among those paving a path for scientific-technical progress. No doubt, it will be so also in the future.

On the 40th anniversary of the victory won by the Soviet people in the Great Patriotic War, it is appropriate to recall what had been done by the plant toilers for the victory.

Highly meaningful primarily is the fact that during the war, in 1943, the collective of Kiev lathe builders received its first state award, the Labor Red Banner Order, for model accomplishment of the government's tasks. In that fiery time, more than 800 toilers in the enterprise joined the ranks of the armed defenders of the homeland and 226 of them have their lives to enable us to live and work under a peaceful sky. We are very grateful to the plant veterans -- both those who fought the fascists with weapons in hand on the front and in partisan ranks, and those who forged weapons with their selfless toil in the Soviet hinterland.

The rich traditions are the collective's truly invaluable wealth. The present generations, our remarkable youth, have the duty to redouble these traditions by new accomplishments for the glory of our beloved homeland.

And the matters awaiting us are responsible, great, and not simple. The CPSU Central Committee April 1985 Plenum resolved to convene the routine 27th CPSU Congress, which will undoubtedly prove to be a turning point in the country's development and will open new historical horizons for it.

COMRADE M.S. GORBACHEV, CPSU CENTRAL COMMITTEE GENERAL SECRETARY, IN HIS REPORT THOROUGHLY SUBSTANTIATED AND CLEARLY SET FORTH THE PARTY'S STRATEGIC, PRESSING, AND PRIORITY TASKS, AND OUTLINED PRINCIPLED DIRECTIVES FOR SOCIOECONOMIC AND INTERNATIONAL POLICY AND FOR ORGANIZATIONAL PARTY AND IDEOLOGICAL WORK. THE DECISIONS OF THE CPSU CENTRAL COMMITTEE APRIL PLENUM, AND THE PARTY LINE AIMED AT ACCELERATING ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT AND AT FOSTERING ORDER, GOOD ORGANIZATION, AND DISCIPLINE EVERYWHERE HAVE MET WITH FULL APPROVAL AND UNANIMOUS SUPPORT BOTH IN THE REPUBLIC AND ALL OVER THE COUNTRY.

The developing preparations for the congress lend particular political meaning to our entire work. The point is to run things in a new manner, to act energetically, to evaluate what has been achieved realistically, and to resolutely eliminate everything that hampers progress. We must keep in mind that there are still many unsettled tasks, and we must not indulge in even the slightest complacency.

Both the country and our republic in particular possess an enormous production and scientific potential. But what matters is how effectively is it being used. After all, we needed only make use of what was lying, so to say, on the surface -- raising discipline and fostering order -- to obtain a significant increase. What are the manifestations of this increase? They relate to the fact that the shortfall incurred since the beginning of the 5-year period in a number of important indexes has shrunk, and our republic has reached the 4-year targets of the 5-year period for the rates of increasing national income and labor productivity, not putting into operation fixed assets. The value of industrial production marketed in excess of the plan has reached a total of R4.4 billion. In 1984, the volume of our overall agricultural output was the highest ever.

For a number of reasons, some branches have begun the current year not in the best way possible. But, owing to the measures taken in April and particularly in May, the omissions were for the most part compensated for in a number of sectors. Also, this has attested to our reserves.

Nonetheless, MANY EFFORTS ARE STILL NEEDED TO INSTILL THE RHYTHM PROVIDED FOR BY THE ANNUAL PLAN IN ALL NATIONAL ECONOMIC BRANCHES AND AT ALL ENTERPRISES, AND TO COPE WITH THE HIGH SOCIALIST PLEDGES ASSUMED BY THE REPUBLIC.

It is a pleasure to note, V.V. Shcherbitskiy said, that the Kiev lathe-building association works steadily and develops at high rates. The 5-year targets are being met in all technical and economic indexes. In the 4 years, the association marketed production worth R6.7 million in excess of the plan and consumer goods valued at R500,000. That is very good. AND THIS IS IN CONFORMITY WITH THE GENERAL LINE IN THE ECONOMY AND THE NEED TO COMPREHENSIVELY INTENSIFY IT: THE ASSOCIATION'S PRODUCTION VOLUMES HAVE BEEN RISING ONLY THROUGH THE INCREASED LABOR PRODUCTIVITY, WITHOUT AUGMENTING THE PAYROLL OR THE CONSUMPTION OF METAL AND ENERGY RESOURCES.

It is particularly important to note that in recent years the collective has made great qualitative progress: It has developed a new type of highly productive equipment -- a fur-spindle turning machining center with digital programmed control, as well as a number of other machine tools with expanded technological possibilities. Of course, the productivity of the new-generation equipment will also increase. The application of this equipment in the 12th 5-Year Plan will produce an economic effect of at least R60 billion and will make it possible to free more than 26,000 machine operators. This is a correct line, and is also a real contribution toward accelerating scientific-technical progress in the country.

It is only appropriate to note today that the plant's trademark also enjoys a good reputation abroad. Evidence of this is the fact that Kiev-made machine tools have for a long time and in large numbers been purchased by 36 countries all over the world, including by countries as industrially developed as Japan, Italy, Canada, and others.

I am confident, V.V. Shcherbitskiy said, that to make the entire association's production competitive in the world market is a task fully feasible for your collective.

Like many other enterprises, in the current year completing the 5-year period the association is carrying out an economic experiment. Apparently it is still too soon to sum up the results of the experiment because work has only begun. But the first results attained are encouraging. The plan for the past months of the current year was fulfilled in all indexes, including contracted obligations.

What matters now is to go farther and to strive for more. As is known, machine builders hold the key to the technical reequipment of the national economy. This is why our party gives priority to the development of engineering. And the lathe and tool building industry is the core of engineering.

TODAY, Comrade M.S. Gorbachev said at the aktivs meeting at the Leningrad party organization, INDUSTRY IS EXPECTING FROM LATHE-BUILDING NOT INDIVIDUAL MACHINE TOOLS, EVEN IF THEY ARE GOOD ONES, BUT PRODUCTION COMPLEXES THAT SHOULD ENSURE A MULTIPLE INCREASE IN LABOR PRODUCTIVITY AND A FUNDAMENTALLY NEW, MOBILE ORGANIZATION OF MACHINE-BUILDING PRODUCTION.

This is the way the task has been posed. And it must be accomplished. In a word, in the next 5-year period the association collective is expected to accomplish significantly more complex tasks. In particular, it is expected to substantially augment the output of equipment highly necessary in all industrial branches to create ible automated production units. The collective also should be persistent in flex-improving the qualitative characteristics of equipment. The productivity of equipment should be increased 1.5 to 2 times at a minimum. It is also highly important to reduce the amounts of power and metal consumed by machine tools and lines.

To reach the highest world standards in machine-tool building, V.V. Shcherbitskiy pointed out, naturally enough one must constantly raise the level of his own production. And the means allocated for technical reequipment must be used with maximal effectiveness. Reequipment is needed primarily in the foundry, the forging, and the painting shops that call for further improvements, notwithstanding the great deal that has been done.

Particular attention must be paid to the mechanization and automation of production processes. Is it right for an enterprise building automatic lathes to engage many workers in manual labor? A great deal is also to be done to make better use of the existing production potential. After all, since the beginning of the 5-year period returns from funds have increased insignificantly. Some equipment at the enterprise has been operating at partial capacity or in one shift.

More widespread use is also to be made of the experience of the Duepropetrovsk K. Ye. Voroshilov combine plant in certifying and rationalizing workplaces. It is important to further increase the shift intensity factor of equipment, and also the rhythm of the work.

Utilization of the resources available is the next item of importance. The work practiced in the collective to create a stock of material and power resources saved in excess of the plan deserves every support. This will enable the enterprise to cope with the assumed pledge and work 2 days per year on saved materials. But not all reserves have yet been utilized. In particular, rolled metal stock must be more fully utilized. As is known, this is attainable through the application of new advanced technologies with little waste.

Thrift should be displayed in everything, including the utilization of worktime. What matters is inducing people not only to keep to the work schedule, but also to perform properly. This is the crux of the matter. No doubt, the brigade forms of labor organization, now encompassing 90 percent of the workers in the association, must further improve. It is also essential to resolutely eradicate all displays of irresponsibility or negligence -- in a word, all that contradicts the socialist norms of life.

Accomplishment of the tasks confronting the collective, V.V. Shcherbitskiy emphasized, greatly depends on the training of engineering and technical cadres and on their attitudes toward the matter. The engineer is now a central figure of scienific and technical progress in production. Many engineers and technicians of the association are remarkable for their high skills, know-how, and feeling for new things. It is important to keep in mind that engineering is now expanding and its significance is tending to increase because cooperation between scientists, on the one hand, and engineers and technicians, on the other, begins at the early stages of new elaborations necessary to renew equipment and production technologies.

ONE OF THE IMPORTANT TASKS, it was noted at the April CPSU Central Committee Plenum, IS TO INCREASE CREATIVE RETURNS FROM ENGINEERING AND TECHNICAL CADRES AND TO RAISE THE PRESTIGE AND SIGNIFICANCE OF ENGINEERING WORK. Under the present conditions, the factor of time is particularly important. What particularly matters today is to do everything not only well, but also quickly. There is no other way.

THE ASSOCIATION'S SPECIALISTS, ENGINEERING SERVICES, AND WORKERS ARE CAPABLE OF CREATING IN THE 12TH 5-YEAR PERIOD A PRODUCTION UNIT EQUIPPED WITH FLEXIBLE AUTOMATED SYSTEMS, PRODUCTION BASED ON THE MOST UP-TO-DATE TECHNOLOGY, AND PRODUCTION BASED ON WIDE APPLICATION OF ELECTRONIC COMPUTING EQUIPMENT. V.V. Shcherbitskiy expressed confidence that the association collective would always set the tone in this important field of developing scientific-technical progress.

The workers class, he went on, has been and is our society's main productive force. THE PRESENT-DAY SOVIET WORKER IS AN EDUCATED TOILER THINKING IN AN ENTERPRISING MANNER AND POSSESSING HIGH CIVIL, MORAL, AND POLITICAL QUALITIES. These qualities are also remarkable for Kiev lathe-builders, true masters of their enterprise, which is renowned for its valuable initiatives.

At present, in the precongress period, the association has initiated a movement under the slogan "Each Communist and the entire party organization must make their worthy contribution toward the 27th CPSU Congress." The movement has been widespread in all party organizations of Kiev and, one may say, of the entire republic. It is good that 32 brigades and 540 front-ranking production workers have already accomplished their individual 5-year tasks.

In the current year, in recognition of his labor accomplishments, Yuriy Yevgeniyevich Zabrodskiy, leader of a comprehensive lathe operators brigade, has been awarded the title of Socialist Labor Hero, 60 front-ranking association workers have won orders and medals, and 20 persons have won honorary certificates and certificates of the Ukrainian Supreme Soviet Presidium and honorary titles.

THE PRACTICE OF SUPPORTING BY ALL MEANS AND ENCOURAGING AND PROMOTING THOSE WHO WORK CONSCIENTIOUSLY AND HONESTLY AND WHO CONSCIENTIOUSLY CARRY OUT THEIR PUBLIC DUTIES IS TO BE CONTINUED.

The supreme purpose of party activity, V.V. Shcherbitskiy pointed out, has been and is to attend to the people's prosperity and consistently implement the principles of social justice. While inspecting your association, we have seen for ourselves that a great deal is being done to improve social and living conditions for the working people. In the 10th and 11th 5-year periods, a residential district and premises for servicing shops have been reconstructed, and more than 1,000 apartments, a sports complex, a dispensary, a children's combine, a recreation base, a service house, and many other facilities have been built for cultural and service purposes.

It is highly important for every worker, engineer, and employee to work selflessly and highly productively. The association has an efficient party organization. Every sixth person on the association's payroll is a communist. One may rightfully distinguish a number of shop party organizations that are real champions of technical progress and earnestly seek to raise the vanguard role of the communists in the entire activity of the collective. The association has many young people who are good, technically competent, well disciplined, and able to accomplish great things.

It is important in setting all tasks -- both the production and the social ones -- that party, Komsomol, and trade union organizations display more persistence and initiative, and strictly pursue the unshakable principle of socialism, which is benefits and honors in accordance with labor.

V.V. Shcherbitskiy went on briefly discussing the international situation.

The party line on accelerating the country's socioeconomic progress, he pointed out, is integrally linked with the consistent Leninist foreign policy -- a policy of peace and progress. Along with the other countries of the socialist community, the USSR is making persistent effort to check the arms race unleashed by imperialism, to relax international tensions, and to promote trade, economic, and cultural ties -- that is, to build its relations with capitalist countries on the Leninist principles of peaceful coexistence.

Unfortunately, the acts prove that the American Administration is a captive of dangerous ideas, supposing that the unrestrained intensification of armaments will allow the United States of America to gain military superiority over the USSR and to force it to yield. For the same purpose, imperialists are striving by all means to bar the USSR's access to Western technology in the vain hope that this will slow the pace of our development.

Scientists, designers, engineers, technicians, rationalizers, and inventors are expected to double and triple their efforts to accelerate scientific-technical progress, above all on the basis of the best Soviet scientific-technical papers. This is a matter of honor for the association's collective which has been decorated with two orders.

GUIDED BY THE SUPREME INTERESTS OF THE SOVIET PEOPLE AND OF ALL PEACE-LOVING PROGRESSIVE FORCES, THE CPSU CENTRAL COMMITTEE AND ITS POLITBURO ARE DOING THEIR UTMOST TO IMPROVE THE WORLD'S POLITICAL CLIMATE.

The complicated international situation calls on the Communists and all working people to increase their political vigilance, to work even more productively, to increase their own contribution raising production effectiveness and, in the final account to help more in further consolidating our country's economic potential. The Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee is confident that the association's front-ranking collective will do its best to make our beloved homeland even stronger and more thriving and to keep the sky over it always clear and peaceful.

Comrade V.V. Shcherbitskiy's speech was listened to with great attention and repeatedly interrupted with prolonged applause. V.V. Shcherbitskiy then read the decree of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium awarding the Kiev Lathe-Building Production Association with the Order of Lenin, and to stormy applause from the audience pinned the order on the association's banner.

On the eve of the meeting, Comrade V.V. Shcherbitskiy visited the Kiev Lathe-Building Production Association, inspected its shops, saw highly productive automatic lines and new machine tools equipped with industrial robots and manipulators, and familiarized himself with advanced technological processes developed by the scientists of the Ukrainian Academy of Sciences and the association's specialists. At meetings with the workers, engineers, and technicians, the collective's tasks were thoroughly examined to raise production effectiveness, to apply the achievements of scientific-technical progress, and to improve socialist competitions for succsssful accomplishemnt of the tasks set for the current year and the 5-year period as a whole.

A conversation was held with the enterprise leaders, party committee members, specialists, and front-ranking production workers. Particular attention was paid to concrete practical measures to implement the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee April 1985 Plenum and to prepare for the 27th CPSU Congress.

Comrade V.V. Shcherbitskiy also inquired about the work performed by the administration and party and trade union organizations to improve working and recreation conditions for the lathe builders and to provide them with housing facilities, transport, trade, and consumer services. Having inspected the preschool combine, he familiarized himself with the moral, labor, and physical education arrangements for the children.

V.V. Shcherbitskiy was accompanied by Yu. N. Yelchenko, Kiev Gorkom first secretary, and V.A. Zgurskiy, gorispolkom chairman.

GORBACHEV SPEECH, ECONOMIC PROBLEMS DISCUSSED

PM181410 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 14 Jun 85 First Edition p 2

[TASS report: "To Boost Development Rates and the Economy's Efficiency; Speeches by Participants in the Conference at the CPSU Central Committee"]

[Text] It has already been reported that the conference on questions pertaining to the acceleration of scientific and technical progress continued its work at the CPSU Central Committee 12 June. The report "Fundamental Questions of the Party's Economic Policy," which was delivered the previous day by M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, was discussed.

As a working man, V.S. Kostin, team leader at the "Ziminka" mine of Kemerovo Oblast's "Prokopyevskugol" Production Association, said: I feel and understand the party's constant concern to improve working and living conditions for Soviet people, and miners in particular. Important measures have been implemented recently to retool the coal industry, improve the organization of production, and provide better social conditions in the miners' life. This is the party's word, backed by specific deeds. Unfortunately, however, there are many problems which hold back the growth of coal extraction and of miners' labor productivity. Chief among them are the lag in pit modernization and the slow retooling of coal enterprises.

For about 8 years now, the speaker said, I have been heading a fully mechanized team working a sharply sloping seam in an area that is among the most complex in terms of mining and geological conditions. The coalfield has been worked for a long time, but hitherto the labor-intensive drilling and blasting method of coal extraction and preliminary work has been prevalent. There is no need to prove that labor productivity at the mechanized pit faces is 3-4 times higher, or that labor safety and production standards are significantly better there.

Modernization is a vitally important question for mines with similarly difficult extraction conditions, the speaker declared. But no modern equipment at all is being produced for the mechanization of the working of thick sloping seams. It may be that the sector's most talented and energetic scientists and designers should be directed toward the solution of this problem and be offered incentives to achieve the speediest success in this work. What we particularly need are small-scale mechanization facilities. The tunnelers need combines ensuring the full mechanization of all works at the pit face. The promising hydraulic method for cutting and transporting coal developed in the Kuzbass and already applied on an industrial scale is also worthy of attention. Miners' experience has convinced them of this method's advantages, especially at thick sloping or broken seams. For it to spread even more widely it is necessary to develop capacities for the production of specialized equipment and to construct enriching factories to receive and process the coal.

A.G. Melnikov, first secretary of the Tomsk CPSU Obkom, reported that over the last 18 years the oblast has trebled the volume of industrial output.

Agricultural output has doubled. Increased labor productivity has accounted for nine-tenths of the growth. Life itself is forcing the oblast party organization to urgently seek ways to secure the sharp intensification of all sectors and to apply nontraditional solutions in organizational, scientific, technical, and management policy. The party obkom requires the leading cadres primarily to draw up plans making allowances for the worst possible conditions, to avoid losses, and not to use the justification of extreme situations, quite a few of which exist in Siberia.

Proceeding from the dynamics of manpower distribution, the speaker noted, we have boosted the intensity of work in the early part of the year, and for many years now we have produced in the first quarter of each year 26 percent of industrial output and commissioned at least 20 percent of housing, thus establishing a reliable headstart. It is regrettable that this obvious reserve for intensification has not been adopted in the plans for many ministries and planning and supply organs.

The tour of duty method is widely applied in the oblast in the development of natural resources. It accounts for one-half of all petroleum and one-quarter of all timber produced, all geological prospecting work, a large volume of construction and land reclamation work, and feed procurement for public sector stockraising. The "base city-tour of duty settlement" system has been developed under party committees' monitoring, making it possible to fulfill the plans steadily with less expenditure and -- and this is the main point -- to open up the riches of new regions more rapidly. But hitherto this method has been introduced exclusively on the basis of initiative and by overcoming all kinds of obstacles. It is high time that Gosplan, the USSR state committee for labor and social problems, the AUCCTU, and ministries assess in depth the advantages of the tour of duty method and give the green light to this progressive form of production organization.

The chemical industry is developing under constant monitoring by the oblast party organization and has a vast effect on our growth rates. But the new economical technologies for petroleum and gas processing are being introduced by the ministry of the chemical industry and the ministry of chemical and petroleum machine building extremely slowly and with lack of interest. Billions of cubic meters of casing-head gas are still being flared off on Siberian oilfields, and condensate is being wasted. A high-capacity oil pipeline runs right next to the Tomsk chemical combine, and yet it is planned to deliver there gasoline as raw material over a distance of 1,000 km. It must be added that the years-long departmental struggle between the Ministry of the Chemical Industry and the Ministry of Power and Electrification, which has continued also in USSR Gosplan sections, has now unfortunately left the combine, and the city with it, without reliable energy sources.

The concept of accelerating our society's socioeconomic development, formulated and broadly substantiated in the report, constitutes the guiding star, as it were, when examining the problems of intensification of social production on the basis of the highest achievements of science and technology, Academician A.G. Aganbegyan, director of the Institute of Economics and Industrial Production Organization at the USSR Academy of Sciences Siberian Department, said.

From the economic viewpoint, by no means can every technological innovation be considered progressive. I think that progress occurs only when national economic efficiency is enhanced, when some social need is satisfied for less total outlay. And total outlay means the expenditure of not just live labor, but of labor embodied in fuel, raw and other materials, fixed assets, and capital investments. The following situation, however, often arises in our country: New technology is introduced in production aimed almost exclusively at reducing labor-intensiveness -- but only in primary production -- while fuel and raw and other material consumption is only slightly reduced.

At the same time, the capital-output ratio increases. This in turn leads to a decline in economic growth.

The scientific and technical revolution, the speaker emphasized, is typified by a qualitative leap in equipment and technology: Not just an improvement of existing machines and technologies, but a transition to fundamentally new technological systems. Furthermore, these new systems are usually of a comprehensive nature, covering the production process from start to finish and transforming not only primary production but also all auxiliary and service operations. This new technological process is implemented with the help of an interconnected system of machines, equipment, and instruments of the latest generations.

It appears expedient, the speaker noted, to assign the elaboration and introduction of comprehensive technological-economic systems to powerful science and production associations that must be established on a unified principle by amalgamating research, planning, and design organizations; experimental production; a number of series production plants; and organizations for introduction and supervision of the installation of new technologies. Let us also add to these centers for repair and maintenance and for the retraining of cadres. It would be expedient, in our view, to establish for each major production process one or, even better -- for the purposes of competition -- several such science and production associations, singling out the most important among them for the urgent work, the ones which determine the development of other sectors and the course of scientific and technical progress. We economists, the speaker said in conclusion, still owe a great debt to the motherland and are obliged to apply all our energy to rise to the level of the lofty tasks whose solution is called for by the party at this historic stage of Soviet society's development.

The practical implementation of the fundamental guidelines for the development of science and technology that have been suggested at our conference will unquestionably have a favorable effect on the intensification of production and the improvement of all levels of management in the country's national economy, N.A. Nazarbayev, chairman of the Kazakh SSR Council of Ministers, said. Kazakhstan, like all the union republics, has created a scientific and technical potential making it possible to resolve major national economic tasks. But the solution of fundamental questions is necessary in order to ensure that this potential produces a more effective yield and to achieve a fundamental breakthrough in our growth rates.

In our view, the speaker stressed, the main question here lies in the fact that the acceleration of scientific and technical progress requires that the solution of intersector problems be substantially straightened out by improving planning practice. Today this is one of the bottlenecks, because the solution of many comprehensive tasks simply "falters" at the point where the interests of different departments intersect. This can be seen particularly vividly in the case of the Sokolovka-Sarbay ore enriching combine for the production of iron ore concentrates and pellets. Both science and practice have shown that it is possible to extract annually (in addition to the iron) many thousands of metric tons of valuable metals from ore enrichment residues, but the USSR Ministry of Ferrous Metallurgy and the USSR Ministry of Nonferrous Metallurgy took 7 years to reach agreement on the development of technology and to build an experimental industrial shop. A further 8 years were taken to work out the technological scheme and agree on the feasibility study. More than three 5-year plan periods later, the comprehensive utilization of polymetallic ores has still not begun.

The speaker also cited other examples of how the barriers of departmental interests obstruct the solution of such an important national economic problem as the comprehensive utilization of raw materials.

We fully support, he said, the proposal contained in the report to establish organs for the management of interconnected sectors, which will make it possible to concentrate resources on the solution of priority intersector problems.

Today the acceleration of scientific and technical progress requires the creation of economic and organizational conditions for profound motivation to use the latest achievements of science and technology. Yet ministries have still not taken the appropriate measures to enhance the role and performance of their sector institutes. The time has come to resolutely combine scientific thinking with practice in a unified whole. It appears expedient for this purpose to organize science and production associations, handing the individual institutes and laboratories over to large-scale enterprises.

At the same time the possibility of establishing powerful comprehensive institutes in sectors and under republic academies of sciences for the development of new guidelines, technologies, and equipment leading to revolutionary changes in production ought to be examined. It is necessary to consolidate the trial-experimental and design-planning base of academic science and to return to it institutes which earlier belonged to it and are now under ministries.

The development of science and technology must be largely subordinated to the solution of specific problems of raising the efficiency of social production, N.N. Slyunkov, first secretary of the Belorussian Communist Party Central Committee, said. The republic's party, soviet, and economic organs are constantly dealing with these questions.

Unfortunately, the existing planning system at times fails to guarantee the comprehensive solution of scientific and technical tasks at all stages, provides inadequate links between scientific and production programs, and does not orient the management machinery toward the fastest possible introduction and assimilation of innovations.

The speaker suggested that the role of scientific and technical programs at all levels be enhanced and that fuller use be made of the targeted program method's potential when elaborating long-term, 5-year, and annual plans. It is necessary to ensure joint work by academic, VUZ, sector, and production science, ranging from the definition of subjects for scientific research, experimental design work, prototype development, development of advanced technologies, and organization of the series production of new items to their assimilation in production and the complete satisfaction of the national economy's needs.

Programs, as integral parts of long-term and current national economic plans, must be balanced in terms of material and financial resources and production capacities. They must be oriented toward the solution of both major national economic and sector problems of scientific and technical progress. The compilation of scientific and technical programs must precede the elaboration of 5-year plans for the development of the national economy.

Over 50 republic scientific and technical programs are being implemented in Belorussia, and many targets of union programs are being fulfilled. The elaboration of programs for the coming 5-year plan is almost completed. The most important among them -- the "intensification" program -- is being drawn up in line with the experience of Leningraders, and consists of five interconnected sections: "automation," "labor," "quality," "materials intensiveness," and "energy." It encompasses the main avenues for enhancing the national economy's efficiency on the basis of scientific and technical progress.

To ensure that the heights envisaged by all-union and republic scientific and technical programs are scaled in reality their targets ought to be included in the national economic plan as one of its sections. They would then acquire the mandatory force of law. It is only with such an approach that scientific, technical, and national economic programs will become an effective means for the economy's intensification.

Academician A.P. Aleksandrov, president of the USSR Academy of Sciences, emphasized the great significance of theoretical scientific research for the solution of long-term national economic tasks and the renewal of the most important technologies. Expenditure on theoretical science, being the source of revolutionary advances in technology, he said, pays for itself many times over. It is difficult to agree with some of the speakers who underestimate the role of theoretical science for applied purposes. In the thirties, the speaker recalled, when he was at the height of his initial work on nuclear power industry, I.V. Kurchatov was criticized at an Academy of Sciences meeting for tackling a problem "in no way connected... with practice." In this case common sense quickly emerged victorious. Yet we are still paying for Academician Lysenko's errors in genetics and breeding....

The president of the Academy went on to dwell on problems concerning the quality and reliability of equipment and machinery being produced. Methods for inspecting output and the work of technical inspection departments must be at the center of party organizations' attention. It is necessary to monitor all bottlenecks and pool the efforts of science and of production workers. This is one of the central tasks. Only thus will it be possible to achieve the real elimination of shortcomings.

The scientist went on to dwell on the need for a unified economic and scientific-technical policy in decisive spheres of scientific and technical progress. He submitted a proposal regarding the expediency of closer concentration of efforts in the spheres of electronics, computers, and the data-handling industry as a whole.

I think that results in the sphere of scientific and technical progress could be considerably weightier if the planning system established by the well-known CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers resolution were fully operational, O.V. Filatov, general director of Leningrad's "Svetlana" Electronic Instrument Making Association, said. Unfortunately, the development indicators for sectors and enterprises continue to be planned in the national economy "on the basis of what has been achieved," without duly taking into account changes in their potential and the degree of internal resource utilization.

Such an approach to planning generates among enterprises a desire to hide their reserves and aim for lower plan targets. We consider, the speaker went on, that the further concentration and specialization of production within the framework of production associations is one of the most important conditions for the acceleration of scientific and technical progress as the basis of intensification. What is meant here are major associations enjoying the appropriate rights and material, labor, and financial resources.

Our own practice and the experience of several other firms in the country shows that the second mandatory condition for work efficiency is the existence in the associations' structure, in a strictly determined proportion, of scientific and production subdivisions purposefully engaged in the development and assimilation of new products right through to the stage of their series production. It is also important to boost responsibility for the technical standard, development, and series production of products produced by associations and for the full satisfaction of the country's needs for these products.

Using the "Svetlana" as an example, the speaker illustrated the reserves in specialization, which helps improve production efficiency and the technical standard of output. At present the association has five operational science and production complexes established on the base of plants, production facilities, and design bureaus which had previously functioned independently. They are specialized by subject, in other words, by technological area. Being structural subdivisions of the association, the complexes are now fully responsible not only for the development of new products but also for the fulfillment of plan targets in terms of all technical and economic indicators.

The creation of the complexes has resulted in positive advances. First and foremost scientists and designers developing a new instrument have started showing greater interest in the equipment available in shops and the training of those who are due to produce the item in question. They are now also concerned with ensuring that the relevant services are supplied with materials, equipment, fittings, and devices. The responsibility of scientists and designers has increased, together with their potential to actively influence the entire process of product creation, from idea through series production.

Measuring our work against the requirements of the CPSU Central Committee April (1985) Plenum and the tasks set at this conference, it ought to be admitted that hitherto the pace of developing and producing agricultural equipment has been clearly inadequate, A.A. Yezhevskiy, minister of tractor and agricultural machine building, said. The serious criticism leveled against us for failing to fully supply kolkhozes and sovkhozes with agricultural machinery, and primarily with machines and equipment for the introduction of intensive technologies, soil-protecting land cultivation systems, and sets of equipment [shleyf mashin] for powerful tractors, is fully justified.

What are the causes of the prevailing situation, how do we intend to move forward, and what is to be done to correct the situation?

At present, the accelerated assimilation of new technology is possible only by using the latest technological means and methods of organization, production, management, and labor. On this basis it is planned to achieve an increase of at least 120 percent in the production of highly efficient machines for soil-protecting technologies, 400 percent in the production of machines for mineral fertilizer application, and almost 200 percent in output of sets of equipment for powerful tractors during the 12th 5-Year Plan period. The new and modernized equipment must ensure labor productivity growth of 50-100 percent and must considerably surpass its predecessors in terms of all technical and economic indicators.

In this connection, great significance attaches to modernization, which must be carried out in 147 enterprises. Essentially it is a question of completely retooling the entire sector on the basis of advanced resource- and energy-saving technologies, robotization, microprocessor technology, and extensive use of flexible production systems whose introduction will make it possible to increase labor productivity by 200-500 percent and most importantly to reduce the time taken for transition to new technologies to 1 or 2 years.

The speaker dwelt on questions of improving the quality, reliability, and durability of machinery being produced. Reserves for this are to be found in the consolidation of ties with related enterprises supplying the sector with materials, the more precise coordination of the activity of sector institutes and design bureaus with that of organizations under the USSR Ministry of Agriculture, and the further improvement of planning and the economic management machinery.

Z.V. Savvateyeva, director of the all-union scientific research institute for the knitwear industry, said that Soviet people now have the opportunity to dress better and satisfy more fully their material requirements, and naturally wish to acquire fashionable and modern goods. This requires a new approach toward the work on the product range, from the selection of raw materials and equipment to the creation of designs.

For a number of reasons, the speaker noted, light industry is experiencing an outflow of cadres, but the volume and standard of new technology make it impossible to compensate for the manpower shortages. Under these circumstances the institute is trying to do everything possible to ensure labor productivity growth in the sector, but the indicators that have been achieved cannot be considered satisfactory. The inadequate labor productivity growth rates are linked with the fact that the industry is basically fitted with technically obsolete equipment.

The country has to purchase foreign-made equipment with electronic controls. This equipment is capable of reorganizing production for the manufacture of new products in a matter of minutes. Regrettably, our own machine building does not produce such equipment.

Scientific research institutes under the USSR Ministry of Light Industry and in CEMA countries have developed highly productive lines for the manufacture of fashionable and attractive clothes. Only 169 such lines have been finished and introduced in 4 years. Labor productivity on these lines has increased 20 percent, and the output of high quality articles has doubled. If all ready-made garment production lines were fitted with such technology, this would make it possible to release over 200,000 persons while solving a whole set of tasks concerning quality improvement. Light industry enterprises are prepared to install over 2,000 such lines, but the draft plan for the next 5-year period envisages the manufacture of less than half this number.

Much can be achieved in the cause of accelerating scientific and technical progress in the sector by remodeling production and modernizing existing equipment.

The scale of the tasks that are being set, Yu.N. Khristoradnov, first secretary of the Gorkiy Party Obkom, said, requires us to evaluate anew the processes that are occurring, to enhance responsibility, and to persistently seek more efficient ways to further develop and improve the existing industrial and scientific base. The oblast has a major scientific and technical potential and trained cadres. Machine building, which accounts for approximately one-half of industrial output, occupies a leading position in the economy's development. The speaker noted that the CPSU Central Committee Politburo's examination of and support for the proposal concerning the retooling of the motor vehicle sector caused profound satisfaction among Gorkiy's citizens. The resolution adopted on the Gorkiy motor vehicle plant is aimed at solving major problems of technical and investment policy, cadre stabilization, and improvement of the quality and technical standard of the motor vehicle pool.

One of the programs' typical features is the fact that about 90 percent of allocated funds are channeled into renewal and replacement of equipment in current production facilities, and only 10 percent into the remodeling and refitting of premises. The progress of remodeling envisages modernization and the assimilation of new truck and car models, and also the development of diesel tractor and trailer rigs. Trials are in progress of tractor and trailer rigs modified to suit the conditions of agricultural production in different zones. The production of gas-fueled vehicles, yielding a saving of 8-10 metric tons of gasoline per vehicle each year, is being expanded.

At the same time, quite a few shortcomings exist in the utilization of the reserves and potential of scientific and technical progress. The oblast has a thousands-strong detachment of specialists. This is a mjaor force, but it is not used efficiently enough.

The party obkom has on many occasions raised questions pertaining to the development of the oblast's metallurgy and the use of the laminated pipe production process developed at the Vyksa Metallurgical Plant with the participation of the Paton Institute. Due to organizational errors by the Gosplan and the Ministry of Ferrous Metallurgy, however, so far less than half of the developed capacities are being used. This places the metallurgy workers and the oblast as a whole in a difficult position and -- and this is the main point -- production is far short of planned output.

The speaker put forward a number of proposals for the improvement of the work of individual departments and scientific institutions on which the development of production, scientific, and technical potential depends.

During the elaboration of the draft basic guidelines for the country's economic and social development during the 12th 5-Year Plan and in the period through the year 2000, special attention was devoted to the selection of those avenues of scientific and technical progress that would yield the greatest effect within the framework of the entire national economy, L.A. Voronin, first deputy chairman of the USSR Gosplan, said. The following most important strategic avenues of long-term scientific and technical development were singled out: technological improvement ensuring sharp reductions in proportional expenditure of production resources and fundamental improvements in product quality and the ecological cleanliness of production; automation of production through the application of modern and reliable computer means (primarily microprocessor technology); and intensive use of production means by employing automation.

The efforts of scientific and design planning organizations are concentrated primarily on these priority areas. The USSR Gosplan's attention will be constantly focused on these areas.

The draft basic guidelines are founded on major scientific and technical measures making it possible to raise production efficiency. For example, the broad and comprehensive introduction of flexible automated production lines is envisaged in order to cope with the fast growing flow of production renewal. The solution of this problem is planned by means of the broad introduction of machine tools with digital program control, processing centers, robotized complexes, and flexible systems.

In the long term the growth of production efficiency is linked with the development and extensive use of fundamentally new technologies -- laser, plasma, radiation, membrane, biotechnological, and others. These technologies must determine the nature of future production, ensuring manifold increases in labor productivity and product quality.

Today we are discussing an extensive program to accelerate scientific and technical progress, G.S. Marchuk, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the State Committee for Science and Technology said, a program based on an in-depth analysis of the specific features and trends of the development of our country's production forces at the present stage and on pressing objective social needs.

The solution of the problem of accelerating scientific and technical progress in the national economy depends on the close coordination of many economic components and the adoption of a comprehensive approach in the quest for end results. The main precondition of this coordination is integrated planning that extends from scientific research work to the assimilation of progressive technology and the start up of series production of new equipment on a sizeable scale.

It is necessary above all to eliminate the discontinuity which exists in the planning, organizational, and economic work of ministries and departments tackling the solution of major questions, the speaker emphasized. Of prime importance among these questions is the correct, economically substantiated choice of priority avenues and objectives of scientific and technical progress.

An economic analysis carried out by the State Committee for Science and Technology together with the USSR Academy of Sciences has revealed that in the present conditions the national income growth rate depends mainly on the extent of the utilization of progressive technology and new equipment in national economic sectors. Special importance attaches to unionwide scientific and technical programs. It is proposed to almost treble the volume of capital investments allocated for their implementation under the 12th 5-Year Plan by the USSR Gosplan and the State Committee for Science and Technology compared with the current 5-year plan. It is by means of these programs that the implementation of major intersector tasks relating to the extensive introduction of modern production techniques, new materials, and resource-saving measures and accelerated labor productivity growth are to be achieved.

We constantly feel, I.V. Frantsenyuk, director of Novolipetsk's Yu.V. Andropov metallurgical combine said, that a delay of 1 year, or even 1 month in the technical updating of production can incur great, not to say irreplaceable, losses for the state.

The combine's workers and specialists are constantly and persistently working to introduce new, progressive developments, bearing in mind that technology is called upon not just to solve present tasks but also to provide future potential. However, for reasons outside the enterprise's control, many of the planned, highly effective measures fail to be implemented in full and within the specified deadlines.

Sometimes, the speaker said, we are constrained by instructions and regulations which, in our view, merely create a semblance of strict order in the expenditure of financial and material resources while in reality hampering the effective utilization of these resources. For instance, the production development fund of the combine, which operates under the conditions of the economic experiment, totals R25 million in 1985. We have a program that would enable us to utilize this fund to great effect. But what are we to do if under the existing provisions and decisions adopted at the USSR Gosplan the funds allocated for equipment total only R12 million and there is a limit of a mere R1.2 million on contract work.

Dwelling on problems in the enterprise's modernization, the speaker noted that in order to achieve the highest possible labor productivity, modernization must be comprehensive and, rather than confining itself to the replacement of obsolete machinery, must ensure that the technical standard of enterprises matches the highest world achievements.

A mighty scientific and scientific-technical potential has been created in our country which makes a breakthrough in the most important spheres of scientific and technical progress feasible, Academician B.Ye. Paton of the Ukrainian Academy of Sciences said. But the question being posed today is how can we ensure that this potential is used to produce a manifold increase in labor productivity, enormous savings of all resources, and an improved technical standard and quality of goods.

The speaker dwelt on the problems of achieving balanced development of different economic sectors on the basis of scientific and technical progress and spoke about the need to elaborate new technological projects which would ensure the production of goods of the highest technical standard and quality with a minimum of material, energy, and labor expenditure while safeguarding the ecological balance. Unfortunately, attention is often focused on individual links in this chain, while others are forgotten, consequently we fail to obtain the requisite results. It is possible, for instance, to use the latest production techniques to produce a car or a tractor while retaining its uneconomic engine. The result is excessive fuel consumption.

The main component of scientific and technical progress is modern technology in the broadest sense of the term. This technology must be based on fundamental research of the highest caliber and brilliance. Unfortunately, academic institutes are in need of modernization and reequipping, and their need is no smaller, and possibly greater, than that of the production base. Only through reequipping will be able to develop science along the intensive path and to do battle not by force of numbers but by force of skill.

Many of us conference participants have been inspired by the businesslike and frank tone of the meeting, F.K. Salmanov, chief of the Tyumen Main Geological Administration, said. This is understandable becuase what we are discussing is a fundamental breakthrough, an acceleration of the transition of the national economy to the path of intensive development.

The development of the fuel and energy sectors occupies a leading place in the effort to increase national income. It can be said without exaggeration that the west Siberian oil and gas complex is playing a key role in the development of the production forces of the country and the entire socialist community.

West Siberia will play the main role in meeting the country's demand for oil and gas during the period through the year 2000 and also in the longer term. In order to maintain the rate of expansion of oil and gas reserves and to steadily increase production, a sharp increase in the volume of deep drilling is needed. However, the potential of the equipment and techniques used in deep drilling today is practically exhausted. Fundamentally new solutions will have to be found. Further intensification calls for the complete retooling of the sector on the basis of the achievements of modern science and technology.

The development of operations in west Siberia, the speaker stressed, depends to a considerable degree on the construction of amenities and housing at bases. However, he noted, the Ministry of Industrial Construction, Ministry of Construction of Petroleum and Gas Industry Enterprises, and other construction ministries have incurred a construction work shortfall of 160,000 square meters of floorspace during the past two 5-year plans. This has directly affected the rate of development work. The course toward reinforcing discipline adopted by the party was received by the Soviet people with great enthusiasm, but the same discipline must apply to everyone, and leaders first and foremost.

Our country's higher education establishments have much they can be proud of, G.A. Yagodin, rector of Moscow's D.I. Mendeleyev Chemical Technology Institute, emphasized. There is a well developed higher education system, including engineering education, in our country. Engineers have made a tremendous contribution to our country's establishment and development. At the same time, discussing ways to develop the scientific and technical revolution, we feel profoundly dissatisfied. There are serious shortcomings in the training and use of engineering cadres in our country.

Technical progress makes rigorous demands on the training of engineers. It is necessary to revise the content, method, and aims of education. Our institute and a number of other VUZes have acquired experience in completing the training of engineers directly at enterprises, at what is known as faculty branches. Such specialists come to terms with their jobs more quickly and, most importantly, are considerably better trained for practical work. The time has come to apply this positive experience acquired by VUZes in the individual training of specialists on a large scale.

An important reserve for radically improving the quality of engineers' training is the modernization of the material and technical base of VUZes. Many VUZes lag considerably behind leading industrial sectors as regards their material and technical standard. And yet the sector ministries' assistance to them is inadequate and, what is worse, unsystematic. This must be corrected. Higher education is the future of industry.

At the Paris Air Show, which has just ended, the AN-124 transport aircraft, built by Soviet scientists, designers, and workers and capable of carrying oversize loads weighing 150 metric tons over great distances, was recognized to be not just the world's biggest aircraft, but also of excellent design and most economical, I.S. Silayev, minister of the aviation industry, said. A catalyst of scientific and technical progress to which paramount attention must be paid and whose accelerated development must be ensured is electronics. It is known that in aviation equipment, electronics, and especially aircraft microelectronics, play a key role in determining the characteristics of planes and helicopters. Furthermore the sphere of application and development rate of aircraft microelectronics are rapidly increasing. We must constantly keep this trend at the focus of our attention.

Speaking about the sector's development prospects, the speaker emphasized that the implementation of programs for the acceleration of scientific and technical progress would, on the new passenger aircraft coming into service in the 12th 5-Year Plan, double fuel economy and increase their service life and reliability by 50 percent in comparison with machines currently in production. Those aircraft will be in no way inferior to their prospective foreign counterparts. The concluding speech was delivered by M.S. Gorbachev. With this the conference ended.

KAPITONOV ADDRESSES TAJIK PARTY AKTIV

PM141407 Dushanbe KOMMUNIST TADZHIKISTANA in Russian 31 May 85 pp 1-2

[Unattributed report of speech by I.V. Kapitonov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, at 30 May Dushanbe meeting of the Tajik Republic party aktiv]

[Text] The immutability of the party's strategic line elaborated by the 26th Congress and the November (1982) and subsequent CPSU Central Committee plenums was very clearly confirmed at the CPSU Central Committee's March and April (1985) Plenums.

Continuity means indispensable movement forward, the exposure and resolution of new problems, and the elimination of everything that hinders development.

Our party and the entire country, I.V. Kapitonov pointed out, have entered a crucial period. The 11th 5-Year Plan is coming to an end, and we are faced with the task of successfully fulfilling the 1985 plan and ensuring a confident start to the new 5-year plan.

Soviet people are increasing their efforts and activeness in labor every day and striving for further improvement in work efficiency and quality. This has a positive impact on the results of management as a whole. Furthermore, our economy has begun to develop more dynamically.

Recently, as is known, Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev had a meeting with the Leningrad party organization's aktiv. He posed large-scale tasks for the immediate future and the longer term. The retooling of all sectors of the national economy on the basis of the accelerated development of machine building must become the linchpin in development of the economy. Priority attention must now be devoted to the elaboration and implementation of measures to ensure the cardinal acceleration of scientific and technical progress, production intensification, and increased impact from the economic machinery on all aspects of our activity.

Tajikistan is developing successfully in the fraternal family of Soviet republics. Visiting the republic, you see for yourself what great achievements the working people have secured under the leadership of the republic party organization. You derive special satisfaction from meetings and talks with people. A businesslike, creative atmosphere and a good mood among working people reign in labor collectives. They unanimously support the party's domestic and foreign policy and fully approve the activity of the CPSU Central Committee and its Politburo. They are making a big effort to worthily greet the 27th CPSU Congress.

The party sees steady enhancement of the people's well-being as the loftiest purpose of the acceleration of the country's socioeconomic development. I.V. Kapitonov dwelt on questions connected with consumer goods production and the sphere of services for the population. Resources of many nonfood commodities in the country have increased appreciably in recent years. Last year a sum total of more than R161 billion worth of them were used in trade, for an increase of 4.5 percent over 1983. This has a positive effect on satisfying the population's requirements. The increase in commodity turnover over the past year amounted to R12.7 billion, or 4.2 percent.

The comprehensive program for the production of consumer goods and services is aimed at realizing the said aims. The work on it is at the stage of being completed. Its implementation will require, above all, the accelerated development of light industry, trade, and the consumer services sphere and an increase in the standard of their work. The program proceeds from the premise that all sectors of the national economy and all enterprises regardless of departmental subordination must take an active part in improving supplies to the population.

A businesslike and concrete discussion is taking place at the aktiv meeting, the speaker pointed out. Great attention is rightly devoted to light industry in the speeches. Its output constitutes four-fifths of the total volume of goods produced in the republic. Developing consumer goods production and further improving trade and consumer services for working people are at the center of attention of the republic's party, soviet, and economic organs. The work being done is yielding tangible results. The volume of production of goods for the market is increasing annually and last year amounted to R2.6 billion.

We have visited the Dushanbe Cotton Production Association and had a meeting there with the enterprise collective. The combine works well on the whole. It fulfills the plans and targets set for it. A harmonious collective of 10,000 people works there. People work with a will and introduce much that is new and interesting to the development of textile production. The combine's history is reflected well in the museum of that enterprise. People who are enthusiastic about their jobs work there.

The silk combine collective has many interesting things to its credit.

A visit to the republic's National Economic Exhibition aroused our great interest. It is laid out in a well thought-out manner, and the exhibits are set out very clearly. There is much that is interesting and instructive there. The exhibition really is a propaganda center for your achievements.

The measures being used in the republic to set up branches of major enterprises in small cities and rural population centers where there are free labor resources merit approval. This is justified, useful experience on both an economic and social plane. It must be disseminated widely and persistently.

Further development of retail commodity turnover has been achieved on the basis of growth in industrial and agricultural production and an increase in the monetary income of your republic's population. Turnover increased 21 percent during the first 4 years of the 5-year plan. At the same time, sales of industrial commodities increased 24 percent. The commodity turnover of consumer cooperatives is also growing at a preferential rate. The situation has also improved somewhat at enterprises of consumer services for the population. The growth in sales of services amounted to 33 percent over 4 years. We formed a good impression of the Dushanbe consumer services center. Thinking, creative people work there, and the population is grateful to them for this. We must have more of these enterprises.

At the same time, there are no grounds for complacency. Comrade R.N. Nabiyev's report and the speeches rightly spoke of serious shortcomings in the work of enterprises engaged in producing consumer goods and serving working people. Many of the republic's industrial enterprises are working below their potential and failing to fulfill targets for consumer goods production and to meet the plans for the prescribed products list. Production of goods for the market is still developing only slowly at group "A" enterprises. Approximately 40 percent of them still do not engage in this important work. And a number of plants, while possessing great production potential, produce just the simplest goods, and in small quantities. This situation cannot be tolerated.

Questions of the fulfillment of commodity deliveries under contracts merit the special attention of party committees and local soviet organs. Not everything in the republic is well here. During January-April of this year along, light and local industry enterprises undersupplied the market with products to the tune of R2.7 million.

The republic has considerable potential and reserves for increasing consumer goods production. Take an indicator such as the utilization of capacities. Given nonfulfillment of the 5-year plan targets for production growth rates and the existence of free labor resources, capacities have not been fully commissioned in the cotton, sewn goods, footwear, and knitwear industries or at the Dushanbe Refrigerator Plant.

The republic Council of Ministers, oblispolkoms, and rayispolkoms must do everything necessary to increase consumer goods production also at local industry enterprises, particularly by making fuller use of production waste and local raw materials, and in the system of consumer services and consumer cooperatives.

The major measures being implemented by the party and the state are having a positive effect on saturating the market with many kinds of commodities. In this connection, the tasks of enhancing quality, improving the range and consumer properties of commodities, and making positive changes to the structure of consumption are now being brought to the fore. It may be stated without exaggeration that the quality of products in the broad sense is one of the most important problems today in providing the population with goods. At the same time, this is our greatest bottleneck.

In this sphere, too, a demand must be made on the republic's industry. Indeed, can we really tolerate the fact that at Light Industry Ministry enterprises last year organs of the Gossortinspektsiya [presumably State Standards Inspectorate] rejected 12 percent of the cotton textiles and leather footwear checked, and 7 percent of the knitted goods? As a result, above-normative reserve commodity stocks are growing in the republic's trading orgainizations. It is necessary to instill proper order in production and erect a reliable barrier to rejected products.

It is necessary to decisively end the production of obsolete, unmarketable goods and to examine and adopt measures without delay to fundamentally reorganize the work of enterprises whose products are not in demand and which pile up in warehouses. A sense of high responsibility and professional pride in the honor of the factory and plant trademark must be fostered in workers.

USSR Light Industry Minister Nikolay Nikiforovich Tarasov, who is with us, has done great work here. Jointly with Comrade Kalandarov, the republic minister of light industry, and his colleagues he has examined many questions on the further development of your light industry enterprises. This will be of benefit, particularly in enhancing the quality of the goods being produced.

The speaker touched on an important problem that has a very direct bearing on consumer goods; it concerns cotton. The level of development reached in cotton growing still does not fully meet the national economy's constantly increasing requirements for cotton fiber. Increased purchases of raw cotton in recent years have not been accompanied by corresponding growth in production of and improvement in cotton fiber and other cotton products. Tajikistan provides approximately 10 percent of the raw cotton produced in the country. Here fine-fiber strains, which are the most valuable raw material for the cotton textile industry, make up approximately one-third of the total volume. Unfortunately, production of raw cotton has fallen in the republic recently. In addition, more than one-third of the cotton fiber being produced does not meet the set norms with regard to dockage. Here, too, vigorous measures must be taken.

Everyone well understands the significance of trade and consumer services for the population. These are the sectors with which millions of people have dealings every day. Despite the constant growth, the development of these sectors in the republic is lagging behind the working people's needs.

The total volume of commodity turnover was underfulfilled during the 4 years. The plan's fulfillment is not being ensured this year either. This is largely attributable to numerous interruptions in the sale of goods held in warehouses and bases, the poor standard of service for customers, and violations of the trading regulations.

The material base of trade needs strengthening. However, during the previous years of the 5-year plan, almost R7 million in capital investments allocated for these purposes were underutilized. More attention must also be devoted to the work of consumer cooperatives, which still make poor use of the possibilities for expanding purchases of surplus agricultural products from the population.

The republic ministry of trade and the Tajik potrebsoyuz must improve trade services for the population. A more profound study is to be made of consumer demand, more exactingness is to be shown toward industrial enterprises for production of the necessary range of high quality goods, the existing commodity resources are to be maneuvered more flexibly, and the standard of services for working people is to be enhanced.

You have positive examples in this sphere. In our view, the collective of the capital's Central Department Store, which we have visited, works well. The population speaks of its activity with great gratitude, and it deserves this assessment.

Consumer services for the population deserve closer attention on the part of party and soviet organs. Services are particularly inadequate for the repair of complex domestic equipment and sewn goods and the hire trade.

Today's conference shows that the republic party aktiv clearly pictures the tasks facing it and the ways to resolve them. It is now a matter of giving these tasks organizational backing and mobilizing labor collectives to fulfill them. I.V. Kapitonov expressed confidence that under the leadership of the Tajik Communist Party Central Committee and its Bureau the republic's Communists and working people will worthily greet the 27th CPSU Congress and, together with the entire Soviet people, will continue working persistently to fulfill the party's plans, and will strengthen our multinational socialist state in every possible way.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS SET AGRICULTUFAL MEASURES

LD181049 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1000 GMT 18 Jun 85

[Text] The USSR Council of Ministers has adopted a decision on additional measures for ensuring the successful bringing in of the harvest and procurement of agricultural produce and fodder during the current year; and the successful wintering of cattle during the 1985-86 period. The following measures, which have been defined in the decision, must be taken for these purposes: the repair of harvesting equipment to be accelerated and to be put into a condition of complete readiness no later than 2 weeks before the start of harvesting and fodder procurement; harvesting units to be put together using qualified mechanizers, with their work being organized mainly in two shifts; losses in agricultural produce during the harvest and during its transportation and storage to be reduced; plans for fodder procurement to be fulfilled and over-fulfilled by every farm; all reserves to be used for building up additional fodder resources for the purpose of ensuring supplies of them more fully for livestock farming; livestock premises and the equipment of farms and workshops to be prepared in good time for the wintering of the cattle. The decision sets out the procedure and the conditions governing the wages and bonuses for workers engaged in the current year's harvest.